

Bird-Lore

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No. 1

Photographs of Falkland Island Bird-Life

By ROLLO H. BECK

FOR the past five years Rollo H. Beck has been collecting and studying marine birds along and off the coasts of southern South America for Frederick F. Brewster and Dr. L. C. Sanford. His collections are now deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, and in the November, 1917, number of the 'Journal' of that institution he begins a recountal of his experiences by an exceedingly interesting description of his visit to the great bird colonies of the Falkland Islands.

Although these islands are treeless, they nevertheless possess a few species of land-birds. Our own House Wren is represented by a closely related species. There are also a Thrush about the size of our Robin, a Pipit, and several Sparrows, all exactly or essentially like their representatives in the neighboring parts of South America.

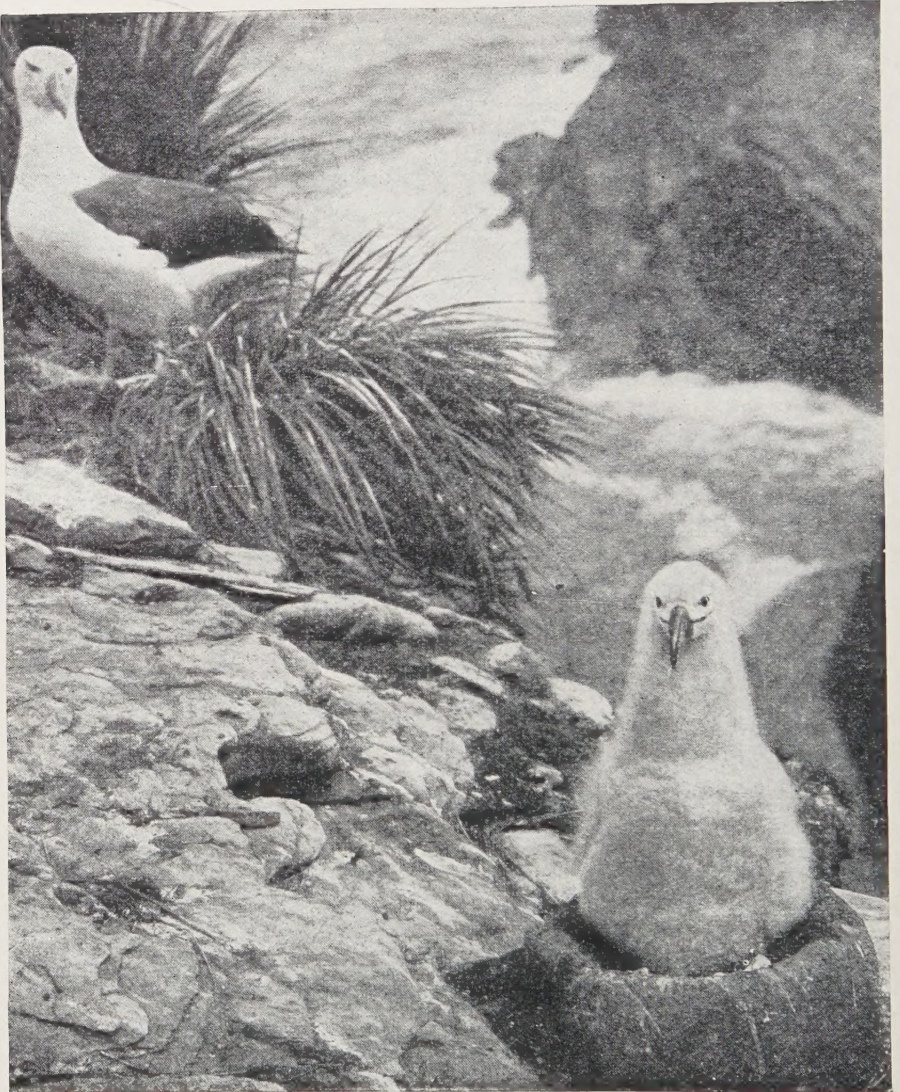
It is, however, chiefly as a resort of sea-birds that the Falkland Islands are known to ornithologists. Penguins, Cormorants, Ducks, and Geese of several species abound here, and there are Albatrosses, Fulmars and Skuas.

Beck landed at Port Stanley, the only town in the group, in October, 1915, at the beginning of the subantarctic spring. From this point, he writes that "it is possible to mount a horse and visit three species of Penguins on their nesting-ground and return the same day. . . ."

From Port Stanley, Beck went by sloop to the doubtless well-named Bleaker Island, about 75 miles farther south.

This island, he states, "is about twelve miles long by one wide and is devoted wholly to sheep-raising, supporting about three thousand sheep." Here he found the Gentoo Penguins landing on the south side of the island, walking a mile over their accustomed path, passing at times through flocks of feeding sheep—a strange association—to their nests within a few hundred yards of the water, but on the opposite side of the island from that on which they landed.

Mr. Beck's article is illustrated with a large number of admirable photographs, several of which, thanks to his courtesy and that of the American Museum 'Journal,' we are permitted to reproduce in BIRD-LORE.—EDITOR.



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NESTING-SITE OF THE BLACK-BROWED ALBATROSS

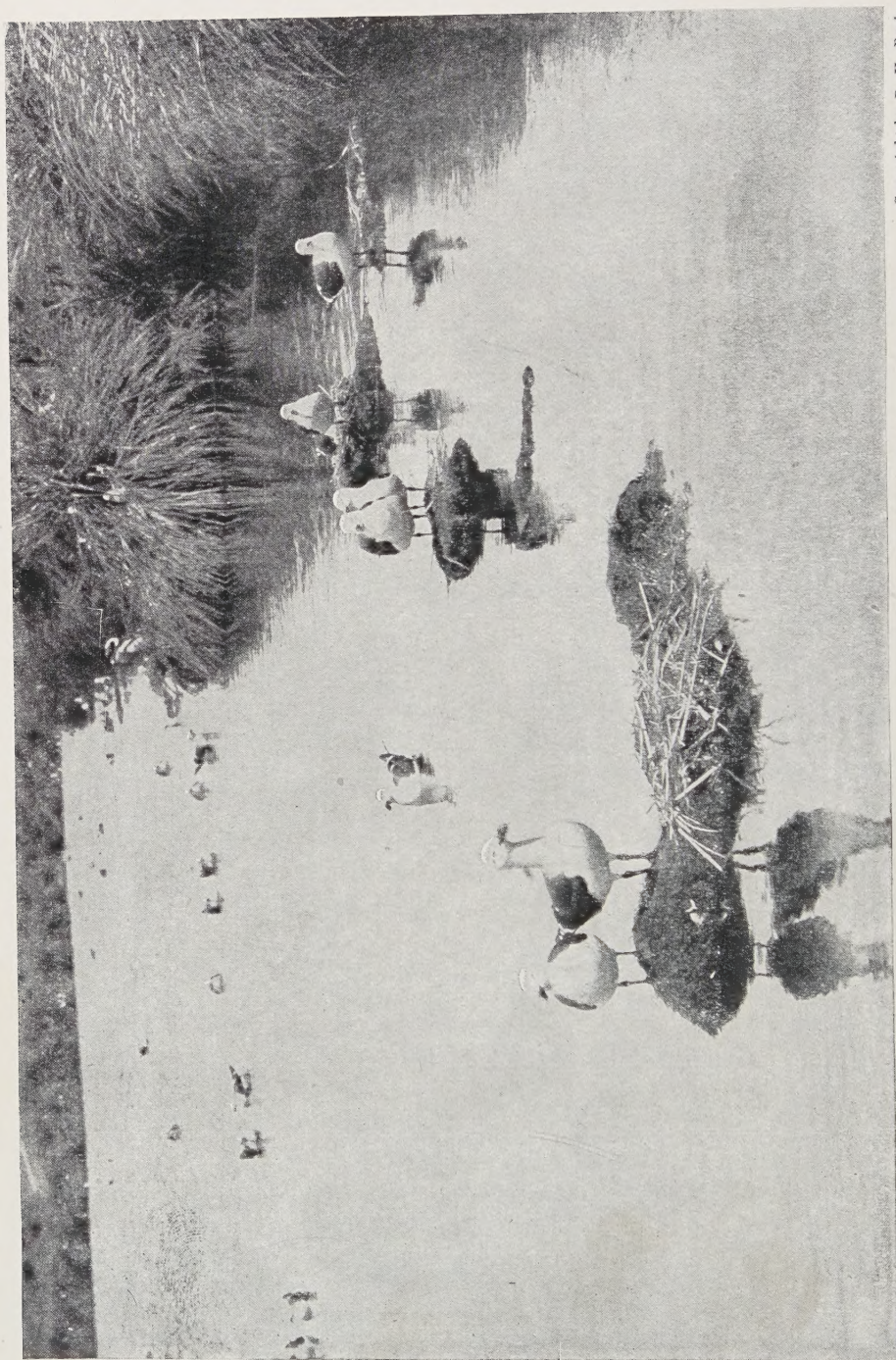
From the time that a steamer leaves Valparaiso on the west coast on its return voyage to Europe around the southern shores of South America and up as far as Buenos Aires on the east coast, there is probably not a day during the winter season that Albatrosses may not be seen from its decks. While the magnificent Wandering Albatross, with his incomparable flight, is often seen, the commonest species is the Black-browed Albatross. There are several colonies of the Black-browed Albatross to be found in the Falkland Islands, and one or two about Cape Horn. The illustration shows a typical nest placed hundreds of feet above the tumultuous sea, close to the edge of a cliff on West Point Island in the Falklands. The bowl-shaped nest of the Albatross resembles that of the Flamingo, being built mostly of mud picked up near-by. Many nests are used year after year and are built up gradually to a considerable height. The young Albatross grows slowly, and it is some months before it can step from its nest and sail away over the ocean.



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A SOURCE OF EGG-SUPPLY IN THE FALKLANDS

By far the commonest birds to be found in the Falkland Islands are the Penguins, and of the four species occurring there, the small Rock Hoppers are probably as numerous as the other three combined. The above illustration shows the east end of the colony on Kidney Island about the middle of January, 1916. Many young birds can be recognized in the photograph, notwithstanding the fact that more than twenty-five thousand eggs were taken by eggers early in December from this same colony. When the young birds are perhaps two-thirds grown, they leave their nests and gather in little bunches over the rookery. One sometimes can see a dozen or twenty of the youngsters huddled together. How the parents can select their own young from the mixed-up assembly, when returning from the sea with food, is inexplicable to a human observer. The Penguins' eggs are widely used in the Falkland Islands, many thousands being pickled and preserved for winter use.



DOLPHIN GULLS NEST-BUILDING IN A FRESH-WATER POND

On Sea Lion Island a colony of the bluish colored Dolphin Gulls was discovered building nests along the edge of a fresh-water pond. A settler's house was about a mile from the pond, and his wife, who had a few chickens, was compelled to keep a close watch on the thieving Gulls whenever food was thrown to the fowls. While the Gulls were busy with their nests, the chickens were given to the chickens in lieu of other food.

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AN UNUSUALLY LARGE COMPANY OF SHEATHBILLS

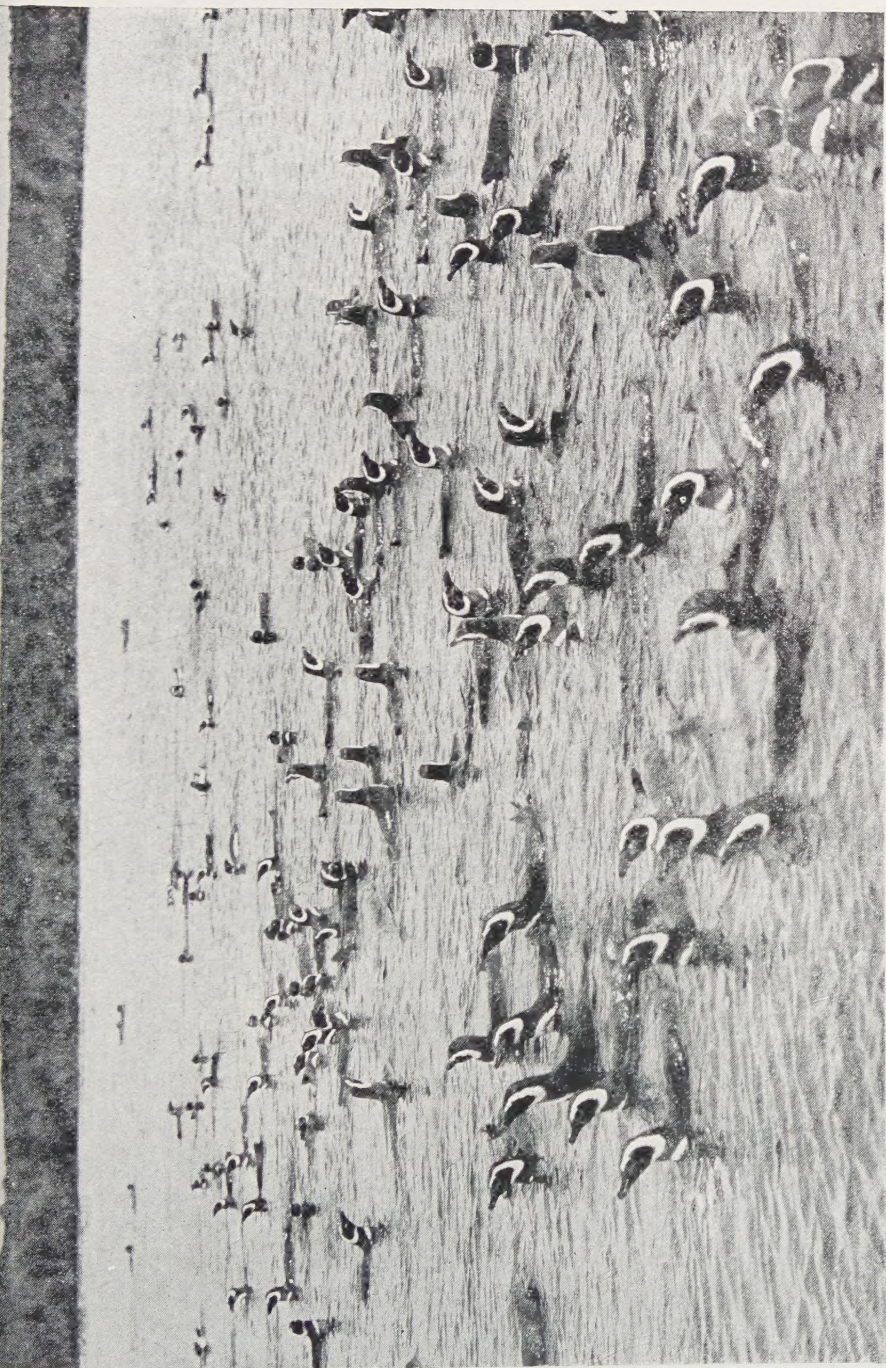
The Sheathbills, or Kelp Pigeons, as they are known in the Falklands, are seldom seen in flocks of any size, the groups shown above being the largest observed. The presence of a large King Shag rookery near-by attracted these birds. In the nesting-season the Kelp Pigeons hang around the Penguin and Shag rookeries, finding there bits of desirable food, but at other seasons they feed on the numerous shellfish that are abundant everywhere along the rocky shores at low tide. The few Kelp Pigeons that remain in the Falklands through the summer are not known to nest there, the breeding-ground of the species being the islands farther south.



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THE GIANT FULMARS ON THEIR NESTS

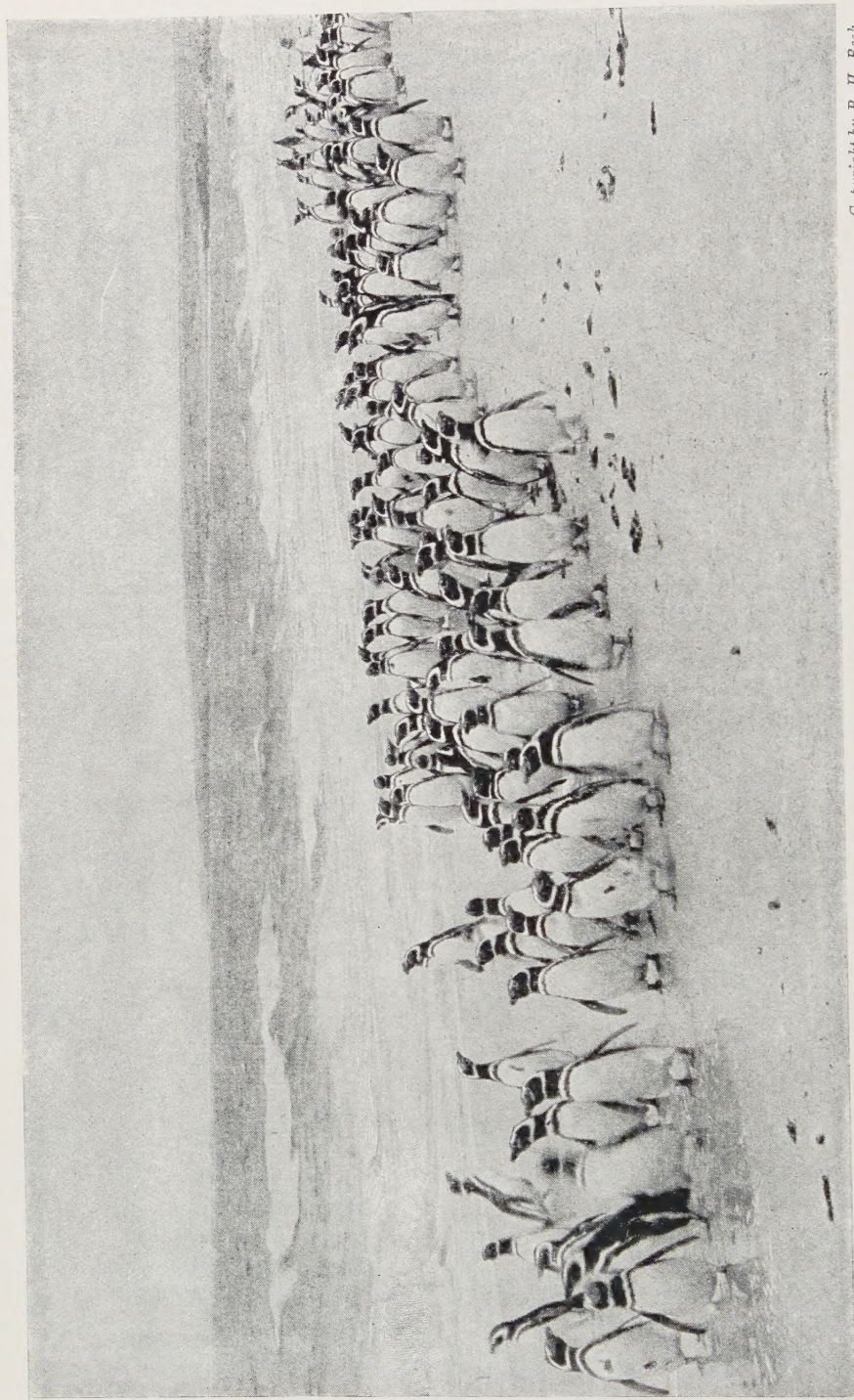
About a hundred pairs of birds were nesting on the flat sandy top of Sea Lion Island only a few hundred yards from the beach. Many of the birds from this colony made trips along the coast of East Falkland Island in search of food, a dozen or more being seen at times at least 75 miles from their nests near the harbor at Port Stanley. Birds of this species may be seen in winter in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chile, feeding with the Gulls close along the rocks where the city garbage is



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JACKASS PENGUINS IN A FRESH-WATER POND

An unusual sight in the Falkland Islands is to see a flock of playing Penguins darting back and forth in a fresh-water pond. The birds shown above were dozing on the shore of a tussac-bordered pond when first noticed, but they entered the water and swam close along the sandy shore as their disturber walked alongside. The "melancholy bray" of the Jackass Penguin is heard most often about nightfall as he sits at the edge of his tussac-covered home. When the young birds are nearly grown, they join their parents at the entrance of their burrow, and if an intruder comes suddenly upon the family group, the scurrying hurry into the protecting shelter is most amusing to witness.



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JACKASS PENGUINS IN A WIND-WHIPPED RESTING-SPOT

In the windy weather which is frequent about the Falkland Islands, many of the Penguins come ashore and spend hours resting on the beaches near the water. The above photograph was taken on a very windy day, the photographer approaching the birds on his knees, as this species is much wilder, for some reason, than the two other species which are common there also. At this same spot, on days less windy, the Jackass Penguins were seen darting to and fro in the curling breakers only

'Pauperizing' the Birds

By HENRY OLDYS

INTEREST in birds has grown amazingly in recent years. The charm of establishing friendly relations with these bright and attractive little creatures and of becoming familiar with their pretty ways and varied songs is making an appeal to young and old such as it never did before. Some are content with the old method of scattering a few crumbs on doorstep or window-sill and placing rudely constructed nesting-boxes about the home. Those, however, who are stirred by the always laudable ambition to attain the highest success possible study carefully the question of catering to the varied tastes of different species. On the grounds of these more energetic bird-lovers, providing for the birds is a much less simple matter. Elaborate tables are spread for the feathered guests; certain selected shrubs, which furnish food, nesting-sites, and shelter from enemies, are planted in profusion; nest-boxes of special sizes and types are constructed or purchased and erected at suitable heights and in carefully chosen localities; the pan of water is superseded by the concrete pool; and many other devices of proved service are used to attract avian visitors. Especially are these modern methods and contrivances used in the community bird sanctuaries which are beginning to dot the country in increasing numbers.

That the beneficiaries of all this activity appreciate and respond to such provision for their welfare is plainly evident to anyone who visits one of these private or public bird-havens and observes the throng of birds constantly about food-tray and pool; or who is familiar with certain statistics published by the United States Department of Agriculture, which show that while the average density of birds nesting about homesteads in the eastern half of the United States is approximately one pair to the acre, places where the birds find special accommodations have as many as three, five, seven, even twelve, nesting pairs to the acre. And ever before the eyes of those cognizant of the progress of the movement is the remarkable achievement of Herr Graf von Berlepsch, who, on his estate at Witzzenhausen, in Thuringia, has induced more than 500 pairs of birds to make their home annually on the 13-acre park surrounding his castle—a bird population of forty pairs to the acre!

From the standpoint of increasing the birds, the measures taken are unquestionably successful. Let it not be supposed that a greater number in one place implies a decrease elsewhere—in other words, that the excess on tracts where conveniences are supplied is drawn from other areas that are only normally attractive to birds. Birds are very local in their attachments. The same pair, in the absence of interference, will nest year after year in the same spot. And the banding experiments that have been conducted for some years by an energetic organization tend to show the same tenacity as regards their winter homes. Thus, White-throated Sparrows banded on a farm at Thomasville,

Ga., were noted at the same spot in the following winter, having spent the summer, as usual with their kind, at some point on our northern border or in Canada. While it is possible that some are diverted from less to more desirable quarters, this trait of local attachment suggests that by far the greater part responding to the offered hospitality are those which either are making a first selection of a home or have been forced to abandon the old nesting-place.

It must be remembered, also, that under the human surveillance and protection engendered by the interest underlying the bounty, more birds survive the winter and more are raised to maturity. The casualties due to winter's inclemency and to the dangers that beset growing birds are almost incalculable. Much of the increase in numbers among the species directly benefiting by the new interest is undoubtedly due to this saving of bird-life.

So far all is well. The movement brings about a substantial increase in our beneficial birds and a healthy growth of human interest in animated nature. The desirability of each of these results cannot be seriously questioned. But in the midst of our felicitations on the rapid spread of the movement there comes a discordant note. From sources too sincere, too intelligent, too friendly to birds to be ignored as born of ignorance or prejudice, comes a warning—"You are doubtless enjoying yourselves, and your intentions are praiseworthy, but you are *pauperizing the birds* and destroying their usefulness. If you supply them with substitutes for their ordinary insect and weed-seed diet they will give up their foraging habits and will no longer hold the enemies of agriculture and horticulture in check."

On its face this is a plausible indictment. A Downy Woodpecker, for example, that obtains all his meals from the suet-basket will be diverted from the insect-infested tree and his service to man and tree will cease. He will be transformed from a very serviceable helper to an idle pensioner, and his practical economic relation to man will be converted to a purely esthetic one.

But several factors are here ignored that are necessary to a broad and full understanding of the question. In the first place, it is extremely unlikely that any bird will satisfy his appetite only at the ready-spread table. With birds, as with man, the appetite demands diversity of food. Doubtless the Downy Woodpecker invoked as an example will help himself freely to the convenient suet, especially in times of scarcity of his natural food; but he is no more likely to feed on suet alone because of its ready accessibility than is a man to confine his diet to chicken, if chicken be furnished him without cost. If a man were to try such an experiment he would soon find himself loathing the very sight of chicken; and it is probable that birds have a similarly discriminative sense, to force them to seek that diversity of food which they need as much as man. Again, one of the best established ornithological facts is the governance of birds almost absolutely by habit. It is the habit of the Downy Woodpecker to dig in the trees for certain insects to be found there. Pecking into suet may form an

agreeable diversion and in an emergency may even be a necessity, but it is altogether unlikely that the ancestral method of feeding imposed on the birds by ages of inheritance will lightly disappear, to be replaced by a different form. It should be remembered in this connection that only as the nesting-boxes supplied birds have approximated their natural nesting-places have the birds been induced to accept them freely. Even so small a change as boring a bulging hole in the box, instead of a straight one, and beveling the lower edge of the entrance-hole, increased the occupancy of boxes in the Berlepsch woods from 50 to 90 per cent. If our supposititious Woodpecker, who is here doing duty as representative of his entire class, were to give up his investigations of the tree trunks and abandon himself to the luxury of unlimited suet-pecking, nature would prod him with that sharp stick of instinct which she uses as a stimulant to bird activities in lieu of a conscience, and he would find himself seized with an irresistible desire to fly to some tree and explore its bark for the food hidden beneath.

In the next place, the enormous number of birds must be considered—something of which few persons have an even approximately adequate conception. The immense concourses of Passenger Pigeons, remembered by many now living and so graphically described by Wilson, Audubon, and other early ornithologists, are common knowledge. But that the Robins of America are today far more numerous than the Passenger Pigeons ever were, and that many other species outnumber them also—perhaps three to one—is not generally appreciated. The gregariousness of the Pigeons, causing them to unite in a few great flocks, made the number much more manifest than do the scattered small bands and individuals of other birds. Yet when we reflect that Robins nest over an area extending at its farthest limits from Mexico to the Arctic Ocean and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that in much of this vast territory they are fairly crowded, it is easy to conjecture what an immeasurable army they would make if gathered into one flock. How many who read this article have even knowingly seen a Longspur? Yet on the morning after a wet snowstorm that visited Minnesota some years ago, one million Longspurs were found lying dead on the ground, having been brought down by the storm out of a flock that was passing overhead through the night.

In view of the inconceivably great number of birds that populate the country, then, it should not be difficult to comprehend very readily that the few hundred thousands or even millions that receive a varying proportion of their food directly from man constitute an inconsiderable fraction of the whole. If a million Longspurs may be stricken dead in a night without producing an appreciable increase of insects and weeds, surely we need have no concern over the possible danger that our generosity may work serious injury to agriculture.

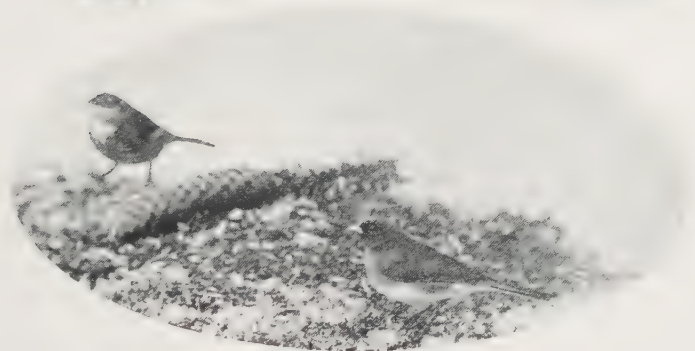
Moreover, consideration must be given to the increase in the bird population wrought by the greater protection resulting from active interest in the birds,

not only on sanctuaries but elsewhere, as, for instance, in converting many thousands of boys from bird-destroyers to bird-protectors. What degree of suppression of forces inimical to bird-life is thus occasioned we cannot know with exactness, but it must be very great. It is easily conceivable that the quantity of insects and weed seed consumed by the birds thus preserved is at least as great as any increase of these pests arising through feeding the birds.

Finally, the young birds raised on sanctuaries, public and private, are not fed from the food-shelf while they are in the nest. They require a diet of soft-bodied insects, which the parents must supply. The more young, the more insects. If four broods are raised where formerly but one was the rule, four times as many insects will be required for the purpose. This necessity of securing insects for the young will of itself prevent birds from incurring any grave danger of being pauperized, and the greater quantity of insects needed for the larger number of broods will obviate any diminution in the service to agriculture.

To this point the argument has been of an *a priori* character. But a *posteriori* conclusion may be drawn from three facts, one general, the other two specific. The general fact is that on sanctuaries, not only do the plants (including trees) show no deterioration from insect attack, but they seem to be healthier and freer from such depredations than before the feeding of birds was begun. It is largely for the purpose of benefiting the plant-life on estates that sanctuaries are established. The specific facts are as follows: When, a few years ago, E. H. Forbush, State Ornithologist of Massachusetts, increased the number of birds in his orchard by the usual means, his little pensioners, the following summer, saved his fruit crop (and, incidentally, that of his next neighbor) from the attacks of a host of tent caterpillars and cankerworms that ruined every other fruit crop in the region. Again, when a similar outbreak of caterpillars stripped the trees of a large area in Germany so bare that the summer woods resembled those of winter, the birds that Baron Berlepsch had fed and housed so protected his estate that although it stood in the midst of the devastated area the invading army could not get within a quarter of a mile of it. These examples of the actual effect of sanctuary methods amply support the theoretical conclusions previously reached.

We may, therefore, reassure ourselves and continue to enjoy our new intimacy with the birds with clear consciences. We shall not pauperize the birds by our liberality and friendliness. On the contrary, we may rest with confidence in the pleasant thought that, while instituting a delightful relationship with our welcome guests and filling our homes with the added beauty of their song and plumage we are increasing their general efficiency and so insuring a greater degree of health and beauty to our lawns, trees, shrubs, and flowers.



CAMERA PORTRAITS OF THE JUNCO
By C. F. Stone, Branchport, N. Y.

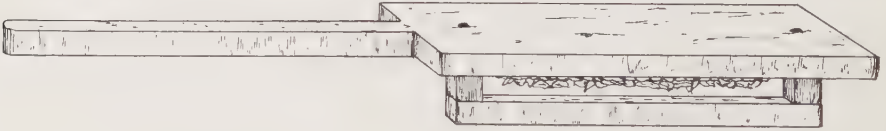
A New Feeding-Slab

By WM. E. SAUNDERS, London, Ont.

SO MANY of the readers of BIRD-LORE are interested in feeding the winter birds that this magazine ought to be a medium for the exchange of ideas on that subject.

Few of us live where we are not troubled by the English Sparrows, which therefore must be reckoned with before we can successfully feed our native birds. I have done constant work in trapping Sparrows for two or three years, and have been amazed to find that one can practically exterminate them in his own back yard, even though they may be plentiful within a distance of a hundred yards, or even less. But we are learning all the time that birds are local in their habits, and this is only another proof added to the many that have gone before.

I have used the large box-trap, originally recommended, I think, by the Department of Agriculture, into which the Sparrows enter through spaces left at the top. I have also used a trap of the Dodson type, and while both of



THE SAUNDERS FEEDING-SLAB

these are moderately successful, yet I find that they make the Sparrows very wary, and they do not give results that are at all comparable to those obtained by the use of a plain trap consisting of a shallow open box in which the bottom is replaced by wire netting. This box is held up by a stick 7 or 8 inches long, and a string attached to the stick leads to the living-room window. Millet seed is kept constantly under the box, and the Sparrows feed under it safely; and when a Sparrow gets the habit of coming to my yard at all, he soon finds the food-supply, and I notice that the seed is diminishing daily. The supply, however, is kept up, and some fine morning I find one or more Sparrows under the trap, when there is an opportunity to pull the string.

In the spring of 1916 I kept both a Dodson trap and a box-trap set throughout April and May. The Dodson trap caught one Sparrow and the other caught about twenty, and these were, of course, wary old birds. Another great advantage of the box-trap is that it is used constantly by all the visiting and resident native Sparrows as a food-supply, and they act as unconscious decoys for the House Sparrow. The trap is, of course, perfectly safe for the natives, as I never pull the string except for House Sparrows, and it is very amusing to see the absolute disregard with which the Chippies and others steal my bait, for to me the trap forms the best place for feeding native Sparrows.

Constant trapping keeps the numbers of Sparrows down to the minimum, but when in winter I put out food on horizontal platforms or perpendicular slabs, using fat and nuts, not only do the Woodpeckers and others use it, but the Sparrows find it a welcome source of food, and if they are undisturbed they will eat two or three times as much as all the native birds put together. I was so bothered in this way last winter that I was driven to invent the upside-down slab shown in the illustration, with the very satisfactory result that while the Chickadees, Woodpeckers, and Nuthatches use it freely, and apparently like it just as well as any other method, the Sparrows never touch it at all. Not only does one get ahead of the Sparrows, but the snow never covers the food, as it does where the supply is on a horizontal platform; and for the northern districts where there is a good deal of snow in winter, this is quite an important point.

The handle which projects from the center at one end of the slab is for the purpose of supporting it. One may have two nails driven in it or two little wooden sockets on the wall or on a tree, the socket or nail nearest to the feeding-slab being below the handle, and the one farthest away being above; with this arrangement one can pull the slab off, take it in for replenishment, and replace it again with equal convenience. This slab was exhibited at the last meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union and was favorably commented on by many of those present.

For food, my plan is to get a bag or two of salted peanuts, grind them in a meat-chopper, mix them with melted suet, and plaster the mass on the wood with a spoon. As soon as cool it adheres perfectly, and one has the satisfaction of knowing that the birds do not walk on their food before eating it, though that satisfaction is probably limited to the human race and not shared by the birds themselves.



The Migration of North American Birds

SECOND SERIES

II. THE SCARLET AND LOUISIANA TANAGERS

Compiled by Harry C. Oberholser, Chiefly from Data in the Biological Survey

See frontispiece

SCARLET TANAGER

The Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*) breeds in the United States and southern Canada, north to Nova Scotia, southern Quebec, Ontario, and south-eastern Saskatchewan; south to southern Kansas, Tennessee, northern Georgia, and western South Carolina. It winters in South America from Colombia to Bolivia and Peru, and migrates through the Greater Antilles and Central America. It is of casual occurrence during migration also west of Wyoming and Colorado, and east to the Bahama Islands and the Lesser Antilles.

SPRING MIGRATION

LOCALITY	Number of years' record	Average date of spring arrival	Earliest date of spring arrival
Miami, Fla.....			April 22, 1911
Mosquito Inlet, Fla.....			April 17, 1902
Dry Tortugas, Fla.....			March, 29 1890
Savannah, Ga.....	4	April 14	April 1, 1912
Atlanta, Ga.....	8	April 19	April 11, 1904
Long Island, Ala.....	4	April 16	April 4, 1910
Bay St. Louis, Miss.....	2	April 10	April 10, 1902
New Orleans, La.....	5	April 12	April 6, 1893
Point Bolivar, Tex.....			April 22, 1907
San Antonio, Tex.....			April 12, 1890
Aiken, S. C.....	2	April 24	April 21, 1914
Raleigh, N. C.....	21	April 29	April 19, 1911
Weaverville, N. C.....	5	April 20	April 17, 1894
Variety Mills, Va.....	28	April 30	April 21, 1891
Washington, D. C.....	31	May 1	April 17, 1899
Waverly, W. Va.....	4	April 28	April 25, 1904
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.....	6	May 2	April 28, 1895
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	7	April 26	April 18, 1910
Eubank, Ky.....	9	April 18	April 14, 1890
Helena, Ark.....	4	April 26	April 10, 1892
St. Louis, Mo.....	9	April 27	April 21, 1887
Onaga, Kans.....	8	May 7	April 24, 1896
Hartford, Conn.....	23	May 9	May 4, 1913
Providence, R. I.....	17	May 11	May 3, 1905
Boston, Mass.....	25	May 11	May 6, 1899
Springfield, Mass.....	7	May 12	May 8, 1895
Phillips, Maine.....	12	May 17	May 9, 1905
Durham, N. H.....	3	May 15	May 9, 1900
Rutland, Vt.....	11	May 14	May 4, 1913
St. Johnsbury, Vt.....	17	May 17	May 9, 1905
Morristown, N. J.....	17	May 9	April 12, 1887
Englewood, N. J.....	15	May 11	May 5, 1906
New York City, N. Y.....	31	May 7	April 19, 1882
Alfred, N. Y.....	21	May 14	May 5, 1899
Ballston Spa, N. Y.....	17	May 13	May 8, 1913

SPRING MIGRATION, continued

LOCALITY	Number of years' record	Average date of spring arrival	Earliest date of spring arrival
Buffalo, N. Y.	8	May 9	April 4, 1889
Philadelphia, Pa.	24	May 7	April 30, 1791
Renovo, Pa.	23	May 5	April 29, 1915
Beaver, Pa.	14	May 1	April 22, 1889
Oberlin, Ohio.	24	May 1	April 24, 1913
Richmond, Ind.	9	May 7	April 15, 1911
Bicknell, Ind.	7	May 1	April 24, 1894
Waterloo, Ind.	18	May 1	April 19, 1889
Chicago, Ill.	23	May 4	April 28, 1901
Keokuk, Iowa.	15	May 2	April 26, 1896
Grinnell, Iowa.	7	May 6	April 27, 1888
Sioux City, Iowa.	15	May 13	May 6, 1906
Detroit, Mich.	6	May 5	April 29, 1906
Madison, Wis.	23	May 7	April 29, 1899
Lanesboro, Minn.	10	May 11	May 7, 1887
Minneapolis, Minn.	14	May 12	May 6, 1913
Vermilion, S. D.	5	May 14	May 9, 1913
Grand Forks, N. D.			May 21, 1903
Scotch Lake, N. B.	7	May 25	May 18, 1903
Quebec, Quebec.	5	May 21	May 14, 1903
Montreal, Quebec.	4	May 20	May 17, 1893
Ottawa, Ont.	25	May 20	May 17, 1912
London, Ont.	10	May 5	April 30, 1901
Margaret, Man.			May 24, 1909
Qu'Appelle, Sask.	5	June 6	May 26, 1909

FALL MIGRATION

LOCALITY	Number of years' record	Average date of last one observed	Earliest date of last one observed
Montreal, Quebec.	2	September 4	September 6, 1910
Ottawa, Ont.	11	September 14	October 3, 1914
London, Ont.	3	September 9	September 25, 1902
Phillips, Maine.	3	August 10	August, 15 1908
Durham, N. H.			October 5, 1899
Jefferson, N. H.			October 12, 1904
St. Johnsbury, Vt.			October 2, 1914
Boston, Mass.	7	September 19	October 3, 1909
Providence, R. I.	6	September 6	October 6, 1904
Hartford, Conn.	12	September 28	October 17, 1894
Ballston Spa, N. Y.	5	August 29	September 29, 1914
New York City, N. Y.	12	September 25	October 5, 1907
Madison, Wis.	3	September 19	September 25, 1913
Lanesboro, Minn.	5	September 2	September 11, 1887
Minneapolis, Minn.	5	September 10	October 6, 1906
Englewood, N. J.	7	September 27	October 22, 1904
Morristown, N. J.	14	September 27	October 14, 1906
Philadelphia, Pa.	8	October 7	November 3, 1885
Renovo, Pa.	20	September 27	October 13, 1901
Beaver, Pa.	7	September 21	September 26, 1891
Oberlin, Ohio.	8	September 19	October 2, 1901
Waterloo, Ind.	9	September 22	October 6, 1891
Bicknell, Ind.	5	September 15	October 14, 1906
Detroit, Mich.	2	October 3	October 5, 1905
Chicago, Ill.	6	September 27	October 12, 1906
Sioux City, Iowa.			September 25, 1910

FALL MIGRATION, continued

LOCALITY	Number of years' record	Average date of last one observed	Latest date of last one observed
Grinnell, Iowa.	4	September 10	September 22, 1888
Keokuk, Iowa.	4	September 19	September 23, 1893
St. Louis, Mo.			October 14, 1906
Nebraska City, Neb.			September 18, 1900
Onaga, Kans....	5	August 2	August 18, 1901
Caddo, Okla....			November 2, 1883
Washington, D. C.	15	September 28	October 21, 1891
Eubank, Ky....	4	September 10	September 22, 1886
Weaverville, N. C.	4	October 8	October 20, 1902
Raleigh, N. C..	6	October 2	October 17, 1887
Athens, Tenn..	3	September 20	October 10, 1902
Atlanta, Ga....	5	September 28	October 9, 1899
Savannah, Ga..	2	September 2	September 15, 1908
Tallahassee, Fla.			October 12, 1904
Bay St. Louis, Miss....	3	October 6	October 16, 1901
New Orleans, La....			October 7, 1896
Port Arthur, Tex....			September 11, 1913

LOUISIANA (OR WESTERN) TANAGER

The breeding-range of the Louisiana Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*) extends, in North America, north to southwestern Mackenzie, northeastern British Columbia and southeastern Alaska; west to western British Columbia, Washington, and California; south to southern California, southern Arizona, and central western Texas; and east to New Mexico, Colorado, and southwestern South Dakota. It winters from central Mexico to Guatemala; and occurs casually in migration east to Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Louisiana.

SPRING MIGRATION

LOCALITY	Number of years' record	Average date of spring arrival	Earliest date of spring arrival
Alpine, Tex.....			May 6, 1901
Albuquerque, N. M..			April 22, 1914
Tombstone, Ariz..	4	April 28	April 8, 1911
Laguna, Ariz.....			April 25, 1910
Potholes, Imperial Co., Calif.....			April 29, 1910
Los Angeles, Calif.....	4	April 20	April 14, 1907
Modesto, Calif.....	4	April 21	April 14, 1911
Onaga, Kans....	3	May 12	May 9, 1912
Colorado Springs, Colo.	10	May 17	May 12, 1882
Beulah, Colo.....	13	May 14	May 7, 1911
Denver, Colo....	4	May 18	May 11, 1913
Boulder, Colo....	6	May 13	May 5, 1904
Yuma, Colo.....	4	May 14	May 10, 1904
Custer City, S. D..	2	May 27	May 24, 1897
Cheyenne, Wyo....	3	May 23	May 21, 1888
Columbia Falls, Mont.....	5	May 18	May 13, 1897
Rathdrum, Idaho.....	7	May 26	May 12, 1903
Meridian, Idaho.....	3	May 16	May 13, 1915
Portland, Ore.....	5	May 9	May 4, 1897
Tacoma, Wash....	5	May 9	May 3, 1908
Banff, Alta.....	6	May 19	April 30, 1909
Athabaska Landing, Alta.....			May 14, 1903
Fort Chipewyan, Alta.....			May 26, 1901
Okanagan Landing, B. C.....	10	May 10	May 14, 1911

FALL MIGRATION

LOCALITY	Number of years' record	Average date of last one observed	Earliest date of last one observed
Henry House, Alta.....			September 10, 1895
Okanagan Landing, B. C.....	5	September 4	September 12, 1913
Rapid City, S. D.....			October 2, 1909
Columbia Falls, Mont.....			September 10, 1894
Missoula, Mont.....			September 11, 1915
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	2	August 25	September 5, 1884
Ft. Laramie, Wyo.....			September 17, 1857
Yuma, Colo.....			October 5, 1908
Boulder, Colo.....			October 10, 1909
Beulah, Colo.....	10	August 30	September 10, 1915
Denver, Colo.....	2	September 30	October 3, 1909
Carson City, Nev.....			September 18, 1876
Modesto, Calif.....			August 24, 1910
Los Angeles, Calif.....			September 30, 1895
Onaga, Kans.....			August 14, 1913

Notes on the Plumage of North American Birds

FORTY-SIXTH PAPER

By FRANK M. CHAPMAN

(See Frontispiece)

Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*, Figs. 1-4).—The female Scarlet Tanager after acquiring its first winter plumage is alike at all seasons and all ages. Beyond saying, therefore, that our figure of it (Fig. 4) is too pale and yellow, we may pass to the exceptionally interesting plumage changes of the male.

The nestling of both sexes is dusky green, paler below, streaked indistinctly with blackish. At the postjuvenile molt the tail and wing-quills are retained, and a new plumage is acquired which resembles that of the female but has the lesser wing-coverts black as in the male. The following spring this costume (except the flight-feathers) is exchanged for that of the adult male (Fig. 1). This is worn until after the breeding-season when it is molted for the adult winter dress which resembles the female plumage but has the wings and tail black. The molting bird presents a curious patchwork appearance which has excited the curiosity of many observers not familiar with the changes of plumage through which this species passes. At the following spring the scarlet body dress is regained.

Occasional orange-bodied birds of this species are doubtless to be classed as 'albinistic,' or individuals lacking the full share of pigment possessed by the normally colored kinds.

Louisiana (or Western) Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*, Figs. 5, 6). In juvenal or nestling plumage both sexes of this Tanager are dusky yellowish

or brownish green, yellower below and more or less obscurely streaked; the wings and tail are fuscous, and the former have two well-pronounced yellowish bars, a diagnostic mark of this species in any plumage.

At the postjuvenile, or first fall molt, all but the tail and larger wing-feathers are shed and a new plumage acquired which resembles that of the adult female (Fig. 6), but has the rump and underparts somewhat yellower.

This plumage bears a strong resemblance to that of a female Scarlet Tanager, but the dusky back (instead of uniform olive-green) and pronounced wing-bars of the western bird serve to identify it. Still a Western Tanager seen in the eastern United States could easily be mistaken for the Scarlet Tanager. (I was surprised when preparing these notes, in the National Museum at Washington, to find a female Western Tanager labeled, "Highland Falls, N. Y. ♂ juv., Dec. 21, 1881, Edgar A. Mearns." The identification was a tribute to the acuteness of the ornithologist who as a boy had taken this western species, at his home near West Point, a capture which I subsequently recalled having seen recorded.)

At the spring or postnuptial molt practically all the plumage is molted except the tail, primaries, and secondaries, and the bird acquires a costume much like that of the adult male in our plate. The back, however, is duller and shows some of the feathers of the winter dress, while the new feathers are tipped with olive, the head has less red, and the old wing and tail-feathers are brownish.

After the breeding-season (postnuptial molt) this plumage is completely molted and the bird goes into adult winter plumage. This resembles that of the adult in summer (Fig. 5), but the head is yellow washed with dusky, without, or with but a trace of red, the back is edged with greenish, and, the tertials are tipped with yellowish.

At the second spring molt only the wings and tail are retained, and the bird passes into adult breeding plumage, which is not gained, therefore, until its second year.

The plumage of the female presents but little change with age, sex or season, but some adults in summer have more or less red on the anterior parts of the head.



THE SEASON

V. October 15 to December 15

BOSTON REGION.—Robins, Bluebirds, White-throated Sparrows, and Myrtle Warblers left this region on their usual date, November 1.

More than a month of beautiful autumn weather followed before winter set in with snow and steady cold, but during this period the country was as barren of bird-life as it was in the winter of 1907-08, when no birds except the commonest winter residents, and these in very small numbers, remained in this vicinity. One exception is to be noted: during November, and to the present time (December 15), Cedar Waxwings have occurred in flocks of a dozen birds or more. A few Slate-colored Juncos and Tree Sparrows are wintering here.

Notwithstanding the absence of birds in the country about Boston, Dr. C. W. Townsend reports from Ipswich, Mass., a normal population of water-birds, Snow Buntings, Horned Larks, Ipswich Sparrows, and Myrtle Warblers. However, C. A. Robbins writes that the Myrtle Warbler, ordinarily a common winter visitant, is absent from Wareham this season.

None of the seven species of northern birds which visited us last winter is present this season. Northern Shrikes have been seen occasionally in the country. Now that winter has set in, they have come into the town centers where House Sparrows are plentiful.—WINSOR M. TYLER, M.D., *Lexington, Mass.*

NEW YORK CITY REGION.—After an early October less pleasant than usual hereabouts, the latter part of the month and November gave us, for the most part, splendid autumn weather, though rather cold. December has been marked by a noteworthy amount of cold and frequency of snowfall for so early in the winter.

Individuals, at least, of certain Warblers stayed remarkably late, as a Black-throated Blue and a Cape May at Long

Beach, L. I., October 28 (seen by Walter Granger and the writer), a Redstart (also a Black-billed Cuckoo) at Mastic, L. I., November 4 (J. T. Nichols), and a Black and White Warbler at Long Beach on November 6 (J. M. Johnson). Fox Sparrows seemed rather unusually common, singing freely, and Mr. Nichols tells me that they and the Robins stayed unusually late (into the first week of December) at places on the western end of Long Island where they do not winter.

Specimens received in November (the earliest on the 5th, from northwestern New Jersey) from outlying districts indicate an invasion of Goshawks similar to that of last winter, and at least six or eight Northern Shrikes, already reported from in and around the city, point to a rather large southward movement of that species, which was almost entirely absent last winter when so many other northern birds visited us. Several additional Red-breasted Nuthatches were seen, but I have heard of no record of any of the boreal Finches, not even the Pine Siskin.—CHARLES H. ROGERS, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

PHILADELPHIA REGION.—Characteristic autumnal weather conditions prevailed throughout October and November. The first snow occurred November 28.

The Pipit was reported as very abundant at numerous points over an extended territory, being very common from the first week in October to the middle of November. Fox Sparrows and Brown Creepers were perhaps more plentiful than usual. Reports on the autumn flight of Woodcock are somewhat contradictory; that the birds are scarce, taking this region as a whole, there can be no doubt, and a close season for a term of years would not be amiss. A Woodcock was found dead early in November at South Vineland, N. J.,

which had evidently flown against a telephone wire. Boreal birds, such as Siskins, Redpolls, Crossbills, and Evening Grosbeaks, which were so plentiful late last autumn, are as yet almost totally absent. One of the surprises of the season is the appearance of the Snow Bunting in southern New Jersey (Corson's Inlet, November 11, Wharton Huber; Salem, early in November, Dr. Wharton). These birds usually appear hereabouts after blizzard-like weather conditions.

Goshawks appeared late in November in considerable numbers; several have already reached the hands of local taxidermists. A flight of about fifty Hawks, probably Broad-wings, was observed at Germantown, Pa., November 1, by Arthur Emlen.

Other interesting records are: Rough-legged Hawk, October 20, Lima, Pa., specimen examined, Delos Culver; Pine Siskin, November 1, Gwynned Valley, Pa., Wharton Huber; White-crowned Sparrow, October 25, Chester, Pa., John Carter; Great Horned Owl, Juliustown, N. J., November 17, Emory Bower; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Camden, N. J., October 7, J. K. Potter. JULIAN K. POTTER, *Camden, N. J.*

WASHINGTON REGION.—Notwithstanding the unusually cold weather of October and November, there was little out of the ordinary to attract the interest of the ornithological observer about Washington. For the non-appearance of rare winter birds, the relatively, if indeed not actually, warmer weather of regions farther north probably accounts. The low temperature brought visions of many rare northern visitors, but up to the present these have wholly failed to materialize.

The migration during these two months was apparently about normal, although a number of birds stayed rather long, and some winter residents did not appear on time. The Chimney Swift was seen on October 20, which is ten days beyond its average autumn departure, and the Pied-billed Grebe was observed on October 26, a late autumn date. One species, the

Least Sandpiper, however, broke all its previous records for autumn lingering, as C. H. M. Barrett reported one on November 22, whereas the previous latest occurrence was November 1, 1917, this latter in itself far beyond any other date. The Herring Gull, on the other hand, appeared on November 21, which is in advance of its previous earliest record, November 25, 1894.

Although in no sense remarkable, a Long-eared Owl reported by I. N. Gabrielson, from East Falls Church, Va., on November 14, and a Connecticut Warbler by A. Wetmore, at Washington, D. C., on October 14, are probably of sufficient interest to merit notice here.

Some species have been more than ordinarily numerous this fall, among which might be mentioned the Meadowlark and the Killdeer. Fully 100 of the latter were noted by C. H. M. Barrett along the Anacostia River on November 21-24, in which locality but a few are commonly seen at this season.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

OBERLIN REGION.—A few Robins and Blackbirds lingered in October until the cold wave and snowstorm of the 30th and 31st, when they disappeared. This unseasonable storm established winter conditions as far as the birds were concerned. There followed nearly three weeks of warm weather and fair skies, but no birds returned to enjoy the belated 'Indian Summer' weather. The usual Flickers and other Woodpeckers were present, and in the beech woods, where the crop of beechnuts is abundant, there were many Red-headed Woodpeckers who seemed intent on spending the winter there. This Woodpecker is not a regular winter bird with us, but usually remains when there is an abundant crop of beechnuts.

As I write, Oberlin is in the midst of a second cold wave with attendant deep snow for the region. While there has been nothing out of the ordinary in the winter bird-life thus far, I fully expect that

following this severe storm there will be an invasion of the region by northern species.

In the midst of this storm I found a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker clinging to the vines which cover one of the college buildings. He was complaining bitterly. Last winter an individual of this species lived for some time during the colder weather in the same place. The Sapsucker is not a winter bird of the region.—LYNDS JONES, *Oberlin, Ohio*.

MINNESOTA.—Throughout October the weather all over Minnesota was so cold and stormy as to be almost unique in the records of the state. During the very first days, freezing temperatures prevailed from the Iowa line northward, with ice on the ponds and shallow lakes and flurries of snow. Before the month was over, nearly a foot of snow had fallen and subzero temperatures had been experienced in the northern part of the state. The effect of these abnormal conditions upon bird-life was, of course, greatly to disarrange the usual migratory movements. This was especially noticeable in the case of water-birds. Many of the Ducks (notably the Canvasbacks, Redheads, and Teal), Rails, Coots, Gallinules, shore-birds, and Herons left much before their time because of the ice that locked up their food-supply. Among land-birds there was also a speedy disappearance of species that usually linger through October. The bulk of the Robins, for instance, retreated a month ahead of time and left an unusually heavy crop of mountain-ash berries, wild grapes, and other fruits almost untouched, especially in the northern half of the state. They usually clean up the mountain-ash berries pretty thoroughly before going.

Following the tempestuous and unseasonable October came an equally unusual November, in the beautifully mild and Indian-Summer-like character of many of its days. Snow, ice, and chill disappeared, but the birds that had earlier fled in alarm did not return in any considerable number. At Heron Lake, a

famous water-fowl resort in southwestern Minnesota, and at various places northward on both sides of the Minnesota-Dakota boundary, there was an unprecedented assemblage of Mallards, with a sprinkling of Pintails, Scaups, Ring-necks, and others. Many thousands were at Heron Lake during the third week of November.

The mild November gave way suddenly, with the advent of December, to bitter winter weather. Temperatures far below zero have prevailed all over the state, and even as far south as Minneapolis several days together have occurred without the mercury's rising to zero, even at noon, with 15° and 20° below mornings and evenings. Only light snows have fallen thus far.

The winter bird student in Minnesota must find his chief pleasure and excitement afield in the boreal visitants. So far this winter there has been little else but disappointment in this direction, despite the abundant food-supply that awaits them and the frigid northern weather of late. The usual influx of Redpolls, Snow Buntings, and Lapland Longspurs, and the roving flocks of Evening and Pine Grosbeaks and Bohemian Waxwings have not appeared or have eluded observation. A Northern Shrike on the campus of the University at Minneapolis in late November is the only winter visitant that the writer has seen thus far.

P. O. Fryklund reports from Badger, away up near Lake of the Woods, November 23: "In regard to the arrival of winter birds, . . . the only bird of the kind that has come to my notice is the Snow Bunting which I first saw on the 16th inst. Last Wednesday . . . there were three of us in company, walking all day, and the only living things that came to our notice were one Great Horned Owl, one Ruffed Grouse and one Downy Woodpecker—not a rabbit nor a squirrel were seen. The wolves will undoubtedly have a hard chase for their living, and we have quite a lot of them throughout the country." Under date of

December 13, Mr. Fryklund reports nothing new except Snowy Owls.

Prof. Eugene Van Cleef, of Duluth, reports December 12: "I have failed to see any of the winter visitants and wondered whether this was due to any lack of observational powers. I have inquired of some people whom I felt ought to know something about the situation here and they report likewise the absence of any visitants. S. George Stevens . . . states that he has heard a flock of Redpolls but has not seen them. . . I would incidentally call your attention to the fact that a year ago, i. e., October, 1916, we saw 'myriads' (taking this word from our notes) of Bluebirds in the city *en route* south. Whereas this year we saw none within the city limits and only a few outside. It would seem to be an off year with the birds."

Dr. J. C. Hvoslef reports December 12, from Lanesboro, Fillmore County, in the extreme southeastern corner of the state: "Your letter was received yesterday and from it I learned that you have had about the same experience in regard to the bird migration this fall as I had myself in my field of observation in and about Lanesboro."—THOS. S. ROBERTS, *University of Minnesota, Minneapolis*.

DENVER REGION.—The period covered by this report has not been entirely colorless ornithologically. It is normally quiet, with little bird-movement except toward its end. This year it has been quieter than usual because of the mild weather, October and November, and December up to date, giving the Denver area nearly 75 per cent of the possible sunshine, resulting in bright, warm days. Yet most of the breeders did not linger, but seemed, on the contrary, to leave perhaps earlier than usual. And, notwithstanding the mild autumn, some of our winter birds appeared on time, or even ahead of the schedule. The various

species and races of Junco came rather earlier, driven down, perhaps, by the more severe conditions in the neighboring higher altitudes. The Slate-colored Junco is very uncommon about Denver, and yet, on November 11, the writer saw a large, scattered flock of Juncos, which contained many of the Slate-colored species about two miles from the foot-hills, near the mouth of Platte Cañon.

The Clay-colored Sparrow and Audubon's Warbler were common until the third week in October, which is their ordinary time of departure, and the Northern Shrike arrived on time late in the same month. It was a surprise to see the Western Tree Sparrow as early as October 24, even well out on the plains (along the small creeks and in the weed-patches adjacent thereto). This, in the writer's experience, is at least two weeks ahead of their usual arrival. The American Rough-leg Hawk also was on hand two weeks earlier than under ordinary conditions, appearing the second week in November. The Robin is about the only bird which met the writer's expectations by remaining longer than usual because of the fine weather; this bird remains all winter in the vicinity of Denver, but is seldom seen in the city itself after the middle of November, yet this year one was noted in town on December 4. Three things stand out in the local records for this period: the comparatively large number of adult male Marsh Hawks seen, the very large number of Ferruginous Rough-leg Hawks, and the considerable number of Longspurs also, noted near the city and its environs. It is over twenty years since the writer has seen more than a stray Longspur of any sort close to Denver; however, this autumn a number of flocks were noticed immediately south of Denver, flocks which contained Chestnut-collared and McCown's Longspurs, the latter being vastly in the majority.—W. H. BERGTOLD, M.D., *Denver, Colo.*

Bird-Lore's Eighteenth Christmas Census

THE ornithological feature of this winter, as shown by the Census reports, is the invasion of the northeastern states by Northern Shrikes. Last winter, memorable for the extensive southward movement of so many northern species, but three Shrikes appeared in censuses from Ontario, New England, New York, and New Jersey. This winter the number is twenty-five, with several others recorded as seen recently but not on the census-day—in other words, the species figures in about 35 per cent of the reports from the territory mentioned. The 'farthest south' is central New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania, but there is only one record from the latter state and none west of the Alleghanies except two birds seen near Denver. Furthermore, there are several mentions of Migrant Shrikes from points in and around Connecticut; this, in view of the rarity in winter of the Migrant and the unusual abundance *this* year of the Northern, is a somewhat suspicious coincidence. On the other hand, one or more of the former may have been recorded as the latter by observers thinking that any *Lanius* seen in winter is necessarily *borealis*. There has also been a marked southward movement of Goshawks and of Great Horned Owls (see especially the Warwick, R. I., report); and a flight of Iceland Gulls along the northeast coast—one, at least, reaching eastern Long Island. But of the northern Finches so prevalent last year, the only occurrences are a few widely scattered of Redpoll and Pine Siskin, of Red Crossbill in Maine and Nebraska, Evening Grosbeak at Bennington, Vt., and Pine Grosbeak and White-winged Crossbill at Newfane, Vt. There is no record of the Brown-cap Chickadee in the Census, and we know of none elsewhere.

Many observers in the East and Middle West speak of an uncommonly cold autumn and early winter and a general scarcity of birds, especially seed-eaters. On the other hand, some birds are to a certain extent wintering north of their custom, as indicated by many Belted Kingfisher records, Canada Geese at two points in Massachusetts, three on Long Island and one in Iowa, Grackles (probably all or most of them Bronzed) at eight points from Massachusetts to southeastern Pennsylvania, and an occasional individual of other species.

First place goes to the energetic Los Angelesños with 106 species observed within a 15-mile diameter. Santa Barbara is second with 92, which is the largest 'one-party' list.

Our sincere thanks are always due to our many friends who help make the Census a success, but, as usual, there is a regrettably large number who pay so little heed to our italicized requests as to leave several days between the taking and the posting of their censuses, send them to Harrisburg, or in some other such way to cause the rejection of their reports.—CHARLES H. ROGERS.

Arnprior, Ont.—Dec. 25; 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Clear; 14 in. of snow; wind north-west, strong; temp. min. 14°, max. 16°. Twelve miles on snowshoes. Observers separate.

Canada Ruffed Grouse, 2; (Barred?) Owl, 1 (seen flying after sunset); Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 2; Finch sp., 15; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Black-capped Chickadee, 21; Golden-crowned Kinglet (an unusual winter resident), 4. Total, 9 species, 60 individuals. Dec. 23, Red-breasted Nuthatch and Northern Shrike. Evening Grosbeaks and other northern species that were so common last year, have been, so far this winter, entirely absent.—CHARLES MACNAMARA and LIGUORI GORMLEY.

London, Ont.—Dec. 22; combined list of four parties hunting separately, 8 to 11.30 A.M. (one party, three observers), 2.30 to 5.30 P.M. (three parties, five observers); covering on foot a stretch of country from the city west about 5 miles, following roughly the course of the River Thames. Temp. 20° at 8 A.M., 26° at 2 P.M., 22° at 6 P.M.; ground almost bare; wind very light southwest. Horned Grebe, 1; Herring Gull, 3; American Merganser, 20; American Goldeneye, 10; Ruffed Grouse, 2; Screech Owl, 1; Great Horned Owl (?), 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Blue Jay, 10; Crow, 1,500; Purple Finch, 50; Tree Sparrow, 18; Junco, 15; Song Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 1; Northern Shrike, 1; Brown Creeper, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Black-capped Chickadee, 42; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 12. Total, 21 species, 1,703 individuals. Others seen recently: Robin, Snow Bunting, Bronzed Grackle, and Waxwing.—MCILWRAITH ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB: C. G. WATSON, J. F. CALVERT, J. C. MIDDLETON, E. DALY, G. GILLESPIE, E. M. S. DALE and J. R. MCLEOD.

Bucksport, Maine.—Dec. 26; 8 to 11.30 A.M. and 12.30 to 3.15 P.M. Clear; 14 in. of snow; wind north, light; temp. 9° at start, 10° at end. Eight miles on foot. Herring Gull, 12; Canada Ruffed Grouse, 1; Goshawk, 1; Redpoll, 2; Chickadee, 8; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 10; Robin, 2. Total, 7 species, 36 individuals.—GEORGE L. BLODGET.

North Bridgton, Cumberland Co., Maine.—Dec. 26; 8 A.M. to 1.15 P.M. Clear; 2 ft. of snow; wind north, light; temp. 8° at start, 18° at return. Eight miles on foot. Observers in pairs. Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 7; Purple Finch, 1; Red Crossbill, 1; Redpoll, 5; Goldfinch, 2; Pine Siskin, 27; Tree Sparrow, 3; Slate-colored Junco, 2; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 13; Black-capped Chickadee, 41; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 13. Total, 14 species, 121 individuals. A Goshawk is wintering in this vicinity but was not seen on this trip.—MRS. ROLAND WOODBURY, MISS ELEANOR CHUTE, MRS. JAMES STEADMAN and MISS MARJORIE STEADMAN.

Nashua, N. H. (to Merrimack, N. H., and back).—Dec. 22; 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Partly cloudy; 12 in. of snow; wind northwest, strong; temp. 32° at start, 36° at return. Fourteen miles on foot, much of distance on snowshoes. Merganser, 6; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Mongolian Pheasant, 10; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 7; Starling, 297; Snow Bunting (picked up dead), 1; Tree Sparrow, 5; Slate-colored Junco, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 16. Total, 14 species, 353 individuals. Saw-whet Owl reported on Dec. 25, Robin Dec. 26, and Golden-crowned Kinglet Dec. 28. I have seen no Redpolls this winter; all seed-eating birds very scarce. I attribute this to the lack of food. The gray birches did not seed this year. On these seeds the Sparrow tribe subsists in this latitude (in winter). Ordinarily the snow is strewn with the seeds—this winter not a seed.—MANLEY B. TOWNSEND and (part of the time) JOHN H. BOWERS.

Wilton, N. H.—Dec. 25; 8 to 11.30 A.M. Cloudy; 6 to 24 in. of snow; no wind; temp. 40° to 42°. Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 5; Chickadee, 14; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 5 species, 23 individuals.—GEORGE G. BLANCHARD.

Bennington, Vt.—Dec. 25; 9 to 11.30 A.M. Four-mile auto drive and back with a 2-mile walk through field and wood. Cloudy; bare ground to 10 in. of snow; wind west, strong; temp. 32°. Observers together. Ruffed Grouse, 2; Pheasant, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 1; Starling, 4; Tree Sparrow, 2; Northern Shrike, 1; White-breasted

Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 8. Total, 9 species, 23 individuals. On Nov. 2 and 3, a mixed flock of between 75 and 100 Bohemian Waxwings and Evening Grosbeaks was observed in North Bennington.—DR. and MRS. LUCRETIVS H. ROSS.

Newfane, Windham Co., Vt.—Dec. 25; 10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. Clear; 3 feet of snow; wind northwest, light; maximum temp. about -10° . About 3 miles on foot. Ruffed Grouse (*B.u.umbellus*), 6; Barred Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 20; Pine Grosbeak, 30; White-winged Crossbill, 15; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Black-cap Chickadee, 2. Total, 8 species, about 80 individuals.—GEO. K. CHERRIE.

Boston to Gloucester, Mass.—Dec. 22; 1 to 4 P.M. Clear; wind northwest, strong; temp. 34° , falling to 20° . Thirty miles by steamboat. Black Guillemot, 1; Kittiwake, 50; Iceland Gull, 3 (cream-white with small black bill); Black-backed Gull, 15; Herring Gull, 300; Bonaparte's Gull, 4; Red-breasted Merganser, 10; American Goldeneye, 6; Old-squaw, 14; Canada Goose, 1. Total, 10 species, 504 individuals.—LIDIAN E. BRIDGE and ANNIE M. COBB.

Gloucester, Mass.—Dec. 24; 10 A.M. to 3.45 P.M. Cloudy to fair; old snow and ice; wind southwest, brisk; temp. 40° . Observers together. Holboell's Grebe, 2; Horned Grebe, 1; Loon, 3; Black Guillemot, 1; Iceland Gull, 32; Great Black-backed Gull, 25; Herring Gull, 200; Red-breasted Merganser, 30; Black Duck, 2; Goldeneye, 44; Old-squaw, 12; Scoter, 5; White-winged Scoter, 4; Northern Flicker, 5; Prairie Horned Lark, (collected), 1; Crow, 45; Starling, 100; Meadowlark, 2; Bronzed Grackle, 1; Snow Bunting, 21; Ipswich Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 3; Northern Shrike, 3; Black-capped Chickadee, 2. Total, 24 species, 546 individuals. The remarkable flight of Iceland Gulls consisted chiefly of creamy white birds, for two only were in the pearl-gray adult plumage.—L. R. TALBOT and BARRON BRAINERD.

Brewster, Mass. (walks taken from a central point to favorable localities).—Dec. 27; 4 hours, between 8.15 A.M. and 4 P.M. Clear, with slight flurries of snow; wind north, rather heavy; temp. about 15° ; ground bare. About 9 miles. Black-backed Gull, 1; Herring Gull, 10; Black Duck, 85; American Goldeneye, 4; Canada Goose, 1; Flicker, 6; Horned Lark, 6; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 8; Meadowlark, 15; Goldfinch, 3; Tree Sparrow, 10; Slate-colored Junco, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 14; Chickadee, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 16 species, about 168 individuals.—WARREN F. EATON.

Cohasset, Mass. (Sandy Cove region, along shore and through the woods).—Dec. 27; 2 to 4 P.M. Overcast; 1 in. of fresh snow and a little still falling; wind northeast, light; temp. 20° . Black-backed Gull, 4; Herring Gull, 50; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Black Duck, 3; American Goldeneye, 4; White-winged Scoter, 10; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 1; Tree Sparrow, 4; Slate-colored Junco, 3; Cedar Waxwing, 9; Myrtle Warbler, 10; Brown Creeper, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4; Robin, 40. Total, 17 species, 148 individuals. (I consider this list as of value only as showing the small number of birds present this winter in comparison with other years.)—JOHN B. MAY, M. D.

Cohasset, Mass.—Dec. 28; 10.05 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy, with frequent snow-flurries; wind variable, light; temp. 30° . Common Loon, 6; Black-backed Gull, 12; Herring Gull, 120; Red-breasted Merganser, 27; Black Duck, 110; American Goldeneye, 9; Old-squaw, 1; Brant, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Northern Flicker, 4; Horned Lark, 7; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 19; Purple Finch, 3; Goldfinch, 1 male; Tree Sparrow, 40; Slate-colored Junco, 25; Song Sparrow, 7; Myrtle Warbler, 36; Black-capped Chickadee, 50; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4; Robin, 33. Total, 22 species, 518 individuals.—BARRON BRAINERD and HASKELL B. CURRY.

Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.—Dec. 26; 8 to 11.30 A.M. and 1.30 to 3.30 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind northwest, strong; temp. 22° , a little warmer at noon. Five miles on foot. Herring Gull, 40; Baldpate, 3 drakes; Night Heron, 8; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Flicker, 2; Horned Lark, 55; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 33; Meadowlark, 33; Gold-

finch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 28; Junco, 9; Song Sparrow, 11; Myrtle Warbler, 7; Pine Warbler, 1; Mockingbird, 1; Chickadee, 30; Robin, 2. Total, 18 species, about 270 individuals. A small colony of Night Herons is here each winter. Apparently the same Mockingbird was with us last winter. I have seen 14 other species, including the Northern Shrike and the Migrant Shrike, this month.—MONA WORDEN.

Fairhaven, Mass.—Dec. 24; 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. Partly cloudy; ground bare; wind southwest, strong; temp. 40°. Area, 2 by ½ miles; upland, woods, marsh, beach. Observers together. Herring Gull, 40; Purple Sandpiper, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 5; Horned Lark, 30; Crow, 13; Starling, 40; Goldfinch, 52; Junco, 36; Song Sparrow, 5; Tree Sparrow, 9; Chickadee, 20; Robin, 12. Total, 13 species, 268 individuals.—FRANCES CONGDON and MABEL L. POTTER.

Holyoke, Mass. (vicinity of Mt. Tom Range).—Dec. 25; 7 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Sky overcast, with faint sun at times; 8 to 10 in. of snow; wind north, light; temp. 37° at start, 42° at return. Five to 6 miles on foot. Observers together. Pheasant, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 5; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 18; American Crow, 14; Starling, 20; Tree Sparrow, 7; Black-capped Chickadee, 15. Total, 11 species, 85 individuals. Have observed recently a Northern Shrike and a flock of Horned Larks.—JOHN S. BAGG and AARON C. BAGG.

Mattapoisett, Mass.—Dec. 25; 8 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. and 2.30 to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy, some sleet; ground bare; wind northwest, moderate; temp. 43° to 36°. Observers together. Seven miles on foot. Horned Grebe, 2; Loon, 2; Herring Gull, 11; Merganser, 3; Black Duck, 3; Scaup, 7; Goldeneye, 7; Old-squaw, 23; Scoter, 80; White-winged Scoter, 3; Surf Scoter, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 14; Meadowlark, 2; Rusty Blackbird, 16; Tree Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 50; Brown Creeper, 8; Chickadee, 26; Robin, 4. Total, 23 species, 271 individuals.—MR. and MRS. J. E. NORTON SHAW.

Wareham, Mass.—Dec. 23; sunrise to sunset. Fair; ground generally bare, with scattered patches of ice; wind northwest, light; temp. 14° at start, 28° at return. About 10 miles, mostly on foot. Observers together. Horned Grebe, 1; Black-backed Gull, 1; Herring Gull, 45; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Black Duck, 154; American Goldeneye, 225; Old-squaw, 7; White-winged Scoter, 3; Surf Scoter, 10; Wilson's Snipe, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 3; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Northern Flicker, 4; Horned Lark, 28; Blue Jay, 21; Crow, 20; Starling, 60; Meadowlark, 15; Goldfinch, 4; Snow Bunting, 5; Tree Sparrow, 130; Slate-colored Junco, 175; Song Sparrow, 15; Swamp Sparrow, 2; Northern Shrike, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 7; Brown Creeper, 4; Chickadee, 120; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 7. Total, 31 species, 1,073 individuals.—DR. WINSOR M. TYLER, C. A. ROBBINS and FRANK ROBBINS.

West Medford, Lawrence Woods and part of West Side Middlesex Fells, Mass.—Dec. 23; 8.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Clear; wind east, light; temp. 10° to 18°. Pheasant, 7; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 9; Starling, 8 (300 in our trees Dec. 20 and 21); Redpoll, 3; Goldfinch, 2; Tree Sparrow, 1; Northern Shrike, 1; Brown Creeper 1; Chickadee, 7. Total, 12 species, 43 individuals.—EDMUND and LIDIAN E. BRIDGE.

Kingston and Narragansett Pier, R. I.—Dec. 24; 8 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Overcast; a little snow on ground; wind southwest, strong; temp. 35° at start, 40° at return. Holboell's Grebe, 1; Herring Gull, 19; Red-breasted Merganser, 2; Black Duck, 25; Bufflehead, 3; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Northern Flicker, 6; Horned Lark, 150; Blue Jay, 4; Crow, 8; Meadowlark, 7; Goldfinch, 16; Tree Sparrow, 16; Slate-colored Junco, 23; Song Sparrow, 1; Northern Shrike, 2; Myrtle Warbler, 35; Mockingbird, 1; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 40; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4. Total, 24 species, 372 individuals.—EDWARD H. PERKINS.

Warwick, R. I.—Dec. 23; 9 A.M. to 3.45 P.M. Clear; 3 in. of snow; wind northwest, light; temp. 18° at start, 36° at return. Ten miles on foot. Herring Gull, 16; Red-breasted Merganser, 20; Scaup, 2,000; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 8; Blue Jay, 7; American Crow, 29; Goldfinch, 15; Starling, 500; Tree Sparrow, 34; Song Sparrow, 3; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Snow Bunting, 12; Northern Shrike, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 9; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 25; Robin, 6. Total, 21 species, 2,594 individuals: Juncos absent, Myrtle Warblers and Chickadees uncommon, in comparison with last year. Providence taxidermists have had more than 50 Goshawks, 18 Great Horned Owls and 3 Snowy Owls brought in.—HARRY S. HATHAWAY.

Bristol, Conn. (Northwestern Section).—Dec. 25; 7 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Cloudy, then clearing at 9 o'clock, clouding over again and snow-squalls, partly clear at noon; 10 to 12 in. of old snow; wind north, very light, later becoming fresh and ending at northwest, keen, with a dirty, streaky sky; temp. 38° at start, 34° at finish. About 11 miles on foot. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 41; Crow, 38; Starling, 730; Meadowlark, 2; Tree Sparrow, 13; Junco, 8; Song Sparrow, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 4. Total, 13 species, 846 individuals.—ELBERT E. SMITH, ROYAL W. FORD and FRANK BRUEN.

Fairfield, Conn. (Birdcraft Sanctuary and Fairfield Beach).—Dec. 25; sunrise to sunset. Cloudy; temp. 34°; 4 in. of snow. Herring Gull, 120; Red-breasted Merganser, 2; Black Duck, 150; Lesser Scaup, 7; American Goldeneye, 3; Old-squaw, 40; White-winged Scoter, 15; Black-crowned Night Heron, 7; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Barred Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Blue Jay, 7; American Crow, 15; Starling, 300; Meadowlark, 1; Purple Finch, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 17; Junco, 35; Song Sparrow, 8; Northern Shrike, 2; Myrtle Warbler, 5; Brown Thrasher, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 3; Robin, 1. Total, 26 species, 755 individuals.—FRANK NOVAK, Warden.

Hartford, Conn.—Dec. 24; 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. Clear; 5 to 10 in. of snow and crust; temp. zero to 24° above; wind light. Ten-mile walk. Excellent observations. Variable country, but no heavy timber—open bottom lands and swamps along the Connecticut River north from Hartford. Merganser, 65+; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Ring-neck Pheasant, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 11; Flicker, 1; Prairie Horned Lark, flock of 16; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 500+; Starling, 8; Meadowlark, 3; Purple Finch, flock of 12; Goldfinch, 5; Tree Sparrow, 500+; Song Sparrow, 2; Swamp Sparrow, 3; Migrant Shrike, 1; Brown Creeper, 7; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 6. Total, 22 species, 1,154+ individuals.—GEO. T. GRISWOLD.

Hartford, Conn.—Dec. 25; 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Cloudy; 8 in. of snow; wind northwest; temp. 32°. Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 7; Crow, 12; Starling, 56; Goldfinch, 16; Tree Sparrow, 6; (Migrant?) Shrike, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; Chickadee, 10; Robin, 1. Total, 10 species, 111 individuals.—CLIFFORD M. CASE.

West Hartford, Conn.—Dec. 23; 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4.30 P.M. Clear; still; 9 in. of crusted snow; temp. at start 0°, at return 18°. Nine miles of very hard tramping. Birds inactive. Ruffed Grouse, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 100; Starling, 200; Redpoll, 12; Goldfinch, 3; Tree Sparrow, 15; Junco, 10; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Black-capped Chickadee, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1. Total, 14 species, 347 individuals.—EDWIN H. MUNGER.

New Haven, Conn. (from a window of the New Haven Hospital).—Dec. 25. Snowing; wind north, light; temp. 30°. Downy Woodpecker, 1; Starling, 3. Total, 2 species, 4 individuals.—CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN.

New London, Conn. (to Niantic and Black Point).—Dec. 27; 8.50 A.M. to 5.20 P.M. Clear; ground mostly bare; wind northwest, light; temp. 11° at start. Fifteen miles on foot. Horned Grebe, 3; Common Loon, 3; Herring Gull, 172; Red-breasted Merganser,

7; Black Duck, 2; Baldpate, 10; Scaup sp., 200; American Goldeneye, 18; Bufflehead, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 4; Crow, 15; Meadowlark, 7; Goldfinch, 34; Tree Sparrow, 34; Junco, 22; Song Sparrow, 9; Myrtle Warbler, 12; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 12; Robin, 1; Bluebird, 7. Also 200 unidentified Ducks. Total, 25 species, about 678 individuals.—FRANCES MINER GRAVES.

Norwalk, Conn.—Dec. 24; 8.30 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 5 P.M. Partly cloudy, a few light showers in the morning; wind southwest, light; temp. 34°; about 10 in. of snow. Twelve miles on foot. Herring Gull, 14; Black Duck, 3; Scaup, 500; Goldeneye, 3; Old-squaw, 42; White-winged Scoter, 6; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Horned Lark, 36; Blue Jay, 14; Crow, 7; Starling, 104; Meadowlark, 4; Purple Finch, 4; Goldfinch, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 6; Field Sparrow, 1; Junco, 7; Song Sparrow, 14; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 8; Robin, 1. Total, 24 species, 788 individuals.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS.

South Windsor, Conn.—Dec. 25; 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy; 5 to 10 in. of snow; temp. 32°; wind light. Twelve-mile walk. Herring Gull, 2; Merganser, 2; Black Duck, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 2; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Saw-whet Owl, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Flicker, 1; Prairie Horned Lark, 50; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 200; Starling, 25; Meadowlark, 2; Tree Sparrow, 200; Junco, 1; Song Sparrow, 2; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Northern Shrike, 1; Brown Creeper, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Chickadee, 12. Total, 24 species, 527 individuals. I took a three-day census and the additional species included 1 Goshawk and 1 Migrant Shrike.—C. W. VIBERT.

Douglaston, L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 23; 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Clear; 4 or 5 in. of snow; wind northwest, light; temp. 19° at start, 34° at return. Observers together. Black-backed Gull, 2; Herring Gull, 90; (Goldeneye?) Duck, 15; Ducks (other than the supposed Goldeneyes), 16; (Short-eared?) Owl, 1 (flying over marsh); Belted Kingfisher, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Crow, 35; Fish Crow, 75 (identified by their calls while feeding upon a garbage-dump with House Sparrows and Starlings); Starling, 400 (nearly all in one flock); Meadowlark, 7; Goldfinch, 4; Tree Sparrow, 24; Junco, 14; Song Sparrow, 24; Swamp Sparrow, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 2 (one sang). Total, 17 species, about 716 individuals.—MR. and MRS. G. CLYDE FISHER and RUTH ANNA FISHER.

East Marion, L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 26; 9.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; ground nearly bare; wind northwest, light; temp. 20° at start, 23° at return. The chief territory covered was about a half-mile of shore along Peconic Bay and a piece of cedar and oak woods with adjoining fields. Horned Grebe, 1; Herring Gull, 150+; Scaup, 5; Old-squaw, 15; Surf Scoter, 20; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 4; Horned Lark, 3; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 21; Starling, 70; Purple Finch, 1; Goldfinch, 4; Tree Sparrow, 50; Junco, 30; Song Sparrow, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 25; Black-capped Chickadee, 8; Robin, 2. Total, 20 species, about 417 individuals. An unusually small number of water-fowl were near enough to shore for identification. A Migrant Shrike was seen on Dec. 6.—MABEL R. WIGGINS.

Ft. Salonga, L. I., N. Y., near Smithtown. Covered most of the territory within a radius of 2 miles of *Sunken Meadow*.—Dec. 27; 7 A.M. to 3 P.M. Clear; 3 in. of snow; wind northwest, light; temp. 14° at start, 18° at return. Black-backed Gull, 1; Herring Gull, 101; Ring-billed Gull, 19; Bonaparte's Gull, 1; Black Duck, one flock of 1,500+, 7 single; Green-winged Teal, 1; Scaup, 1; American Goldeneye, 34; Old-squaw, 21; American Scoter, 10; White-winged Scoter, 36; Surf Scoter, 3; Canada Goose, 1; Brant, 1; Black-crowned Night Heron, 1; Wilson's Snipe, 1; Goshawk (?), 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Bald Eagle, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Flicker, 4; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 300+; Starling, 100; Grackle, 3; Tree Sparrow, 57; Junco, 200+; Song Sparrow, 17; Myrtle Warbler, 16; Chickadee, 144; Robin, 1; Bluebird,

7. Total, 133 species, 2,700+ individuals. The Green-winged Teal arrived two months ago in some fresh-water ponds and has remained there ever since with a few tame Mallards. It is a fine male.—THEODOR DREIER.

Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 23; 8 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. and (after dark) 5.30 to 6.30 P.M. Clear; about 6 in. of frozen snow; average temp. 24°. Herring Gull, 27; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Long-eared Owl, 1; Screech Owl, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Horned Lark, flock of 58; Blue Jay, 21; Crow, 190; Starling, 58; Goldfinch, 8; Savannah Sparrow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 47; Slate-colored Junco, 92; Song Sparrow, 29; Towhee, 4 together; Winter Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 5; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 11; Robin, 2. Total, 23 species, 569 individuals. The four Towhees, three males and a female, allowed one to get within a few yards; also heard them call several times. They were seen several times before in the same place, oak shrubbery in a pine grove. The Savannah Sparrows, together, also permitted close approach so they could be accurately identified. They were also seen Dec. 15, and on the same date 3 Mourning Doves. Other occurrences that seemed unusual to me were: 2 Hermit Thrushes seen Dec. 9, and 2 Woodcock and 1 Fox Sparrow, Dec. 16.—THEODORE ROEHNER.

Long Beach, Nassau Co., L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 20. Moderating after severe weather; temp. 35° at daylight and nightfall; ponds and marshes frozen; some remaining snow; wind southwest, light; morning gray, some half-sunshine in afternoon; a broad swell on the ocean breaking into a high, steady surf. Horned Grebe, 4; Loon, 1; Black-backed Gull, numerous, at one time fully 100 adults in sight; Herring Gull, abundant; Red-breasted Merganser, several pairs and single birds; Black Duck, innumerable, lying off shore in straggling beds extending with little interruption for several miles along the beach, very few in flight; Red-legged Black Duck, a perfectly fresh bird found dead on the shore; Mallard, a drake, with Black Ducks; Pintail, 5 drakes, with Black Ducks; Greater Scaup, two single birds, male and female, and well out three flocks of Scaups, 17 to 70; Goldeneye, 1 female; Old-squaw, 20; American Scoter, an adult; Surf Scoter, flock of 20—several small flocks of Scoters were almost certainly of both these species; White-winged Scoter, two flocks of 20 and 30; all Ducks in continuous flight were going east—larger numbers approximate; Sanderling, 2 together; Canada Geese, 5 passing out to sea, southeast; Brant, 2 with Gulls on a sand-bar and one on the ocean shore, shot by a gunner—an immature bird; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, a pair; Horned Lark, frequent in small flocks; Starling, common, one flock of about 200; Meadowlark, 1; Ipswich Sparrow, 1; Sharp-tailed Sparrow, 3; Seaside Sparrow (?)—a *Passerherbulus*, quite certainly this, but identification not technical; Tree Sparrow, small flock; Song Sparrow, several; Myrtle Warbler, locally numerous. A Northern Shrike seen at Hewlett, less than 3 miles from Long Beach. Total, 30 species. The best Long Beach bird-day for the season that I have ever known.—E. P. BICKNELL.

Long Beach, Nassau Co., L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 23; 10.05 A.M. to 5 P.M. Clear; ground bare, frozen; ponds and pools frozen, cakes of ice on the beach at Point Lookout; incoming tide; wind northwest, light; temp. 30° to 35°. Loon sp., 1; Black-backed Gull, 5; Herring Gull, 2,000; Red-breasted Merganser, 6; Black Duck, 3; Scaup, 6; Old-squaw, 22; American Scoter, 1; Sanderling 1 (flew by with strong, vigorous flight); Rough-legged Hawk, 2 together; Short-eared Owl, 1; Crow, 15; Starling, 5 (in the village); Tree Sparrow, 1; Junco, 1; Song Sparrow, 8; Myrtle Warbler, 4. Total, 17 species, about 2,083 individuals. The weather was too mild and calm for many water-fowl.—GEORGE E. HIX.

Orient, L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 24; 6.45 A.M. to 2 P.M. (three observers); 3.30 P.M. until dark (Latham). Cloudy most of the day, with brief periods of sunshine; a little frozen snow on the ground; brisk westerly winds, veering slightly toward south after noon, becoming light with a trace of rain toward evening; temp. 31° at 6 A.M., rising above

the freezing-point by midday, and thawing perceptibly in the sun. Country visited: Sound and Gardiner's Bay coasts, dune beaches, plowed fields, salt meadows, frozen swamps and lagoons, red cedar groves, deciduous woods on lowlands and hills. Horned Grebe, 4; Common Loon, 3; Glaucous Gull, 2; Iceland Gull, 1; Black-backed Gull, 6; Herring Gull, 280; Red-breasted Merganser, 60; Mallard, 1 (in gunner's bag); Black Duck, 16; Greater Scaup, 100 (some in gunner's bag); American Goldeneye, 5; Bufflehead, 65; Old-squaw, 200; White-winged Scoter, 525; Surf Scoter, 115; Virginia Rail, 1 (dead); Pheasant, 1 (in gunner's bag); Bob-white, 7 (in gunner's bag); Marsh Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Long-eared Owl, 2; Screech Owl, 2; Kingfisher, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Flicker, 8; Horned Lark, 600; Blue Jay, 2; American Crow, 465; Starling, 125; Meadowlark, 12; Cowbird, 44; Rusty Blackbird, 3; Grackle, 11; American Goldfinch, 20; Snow Bunting, 295; Savannah Sparrow, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 75; Field Sparrow, 9; Junco, 3; Song Sparrow, 60; Northern Shrike, 3; Myrtle Warbler, 215; Carolina Wren, 2; Wren sp., 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 20; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 5; Robin, 34. Total, 49 species (including 4 dead), 3,212 individuals. The Virginia Rail was found by a wood road, frozen with its head tucked under its wing-coverts; it was so thin that it exemplified the adage, but it had not been long dead. At least two of the Horned Larks closely observed appeared to be Prairie Horned Larks, although most were the usual form. The unidentified Wren was not a Carolina and probably not a Winter Wren. On Dec. 23, Mr. Latham saw: Canada Goose, 5; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Turkey Vulture, 1 (latest Long Island record); Fox Sparrow, 1; Brown Creeper, 1. On Dec. 22, Double-crested Cormorant, 1; Fish Crow, 1. On Dec. 25, Red-winged Blackbird, 7.—ROY LATHAM, JOHN TREADWELL NICHOLS and ROBERT CUSHMAN MURPHY.

Speonk, L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 28; 8 A.M. to 3 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; wind southwest to west, moderate; temp. 31° to 42°. Herring Gull, 17; Great Blue Heron, 1; Black-crowned Night Heron, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Horned Lark, 33; Blue Jay, 12; Crow, 7; Starling, 28; Meadowlark, 55; Tree Sparrow, 70; Song Sparrow, 6; Northern Shrike, 1; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 12. Total, 20 species, 260 individuals.—LE ROY WILCOX.

Albany, N. Y. (western outskirts).—Dec. 23; 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. Clear; 4 to 10 in. of snow; wind south, light; temp. 6° at start, 22° at return. Six miles on foot. Observers together. Downy Woodpecker, 8; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 150; Starling, 150; Tree Sparrow, 50; Brown Creeper, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Chickadee, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 9 species, 372 individuals. On Dec. 25, 12 Song Sparrows (one sang) and a Robin—both rare here in winter.—JOSEPH S. LAWRENCE, M.D., and CLARENCE HOUGHTON.

Geneva, N. Y. (Lake-shore and S. Main St. region, within city limits).—Dec. 24; 9 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and 2 to 5 P.M. Cloudy; breeze southwest, light; temp. 40° to 50°. Observers together only in the forenoon. Horned Grebe, 7; Herring Gull, 13; Ring-billed Gull, 1; American Merganser, 4; Redhead, 7,000; Canvasback, 500; Lesser Scaup, 9; Greater Scaup, 700; American Goldeneye, 8; Bufflehead, 4; Old-squaw, 2; Ring-neck Pheasant, 7; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Crow, 13; Tree Sparrow, 5; Junco, 3; Song Sparrow, 2; Cedar Waxwing, 30; Brown Creeper, 7; White-breasted Nuthatch, 11; Chickadee, 8; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; Robin, 1. Total, 26 species, about 8,347 individuals.—WILLIAM H. EDDY and E. H. EATON.

Hamburg, N. Y.—Dec. 23; 8.45 A.M. to 1.15 P.M. Clear to slightly cloudy; ground lightly covered with fresh snow, some old drifts still remaining; wind southwest, light; temp. 22° at start, 34° at return. Eight miles on foot through three large wood-lots, one

small swamp and intervening farm-land. Ruffed Grouse, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 9; Red-headed Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 7; Crow, 7; Purple Finch, 22; Goldfinch, 35; Snow Bunting, one flock of 250; Tree Sparrow, 45; Brown Creeper, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Chickadee, 12; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4. Total, 15 species, about 407 individuals. Small flock of Red Crossbills noted here Nov. 29.—THOMAS L. BOURNE.

New Rochelle, N. Y. (Beechmont Park, Mount Tom Road and several other streets).—Dec. 28; 9.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and 2 to 3 P.M. Cloudy; 5 in. of snow; no wind; temp. 27° to 34°. Herring Gull, 7; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 3; American Crow, 5; Starling, 37; Goldfinch, 4; Junco, 2; Song Sparrow, 1; Brown Creeper, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Robin, 5. Total, 12 species, 74 individuals.—OLNEY M. RAYMOND.

New York City (Pelham Bay Park region around City Island station).—Dec. 22; 11 A.M. to 3.15 P.M. Clear; 8 in. of snow; wind west, fairly strong; temp. 40°. Observers together. Great Black-backed Gull, 1; Herring Gull, 100+; Duck sp., 1; Bob-white, 8; Pheasant, 3; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Crow, 14; Starling, 45; Red-winged Blackbird, 1; Meadowlark, 3; Purple Finch, 1 brown; Goldfinch, 5; Tree Sparrow, 10; Slate-colored Junco, 9; Song Sparrow, 4; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4. Total, 20 species, about 218 individuals.—WALDEN PELL, 2nd, and S. MORRIS PELL.

New York City (Clason Point, Unionport and Bronx Park). Trolley used between Unionport and Bronx Park.—Dec. 25; 12 to 4.15 P.M. Cloudy; 4 in. of wet snow; wind northwest, light; temp. 32°. Herring Gull, 450; Black Duck, 55; Scaup, 1; Black-crowned Night Heron, 48; Red-tailed Hawk, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 52; Starling, 450; Meadowlark, 23; Grackle, 29; White-throated Sparrow, 4; Tree Sparrow, 100; Junco, 33; Song Sparrow, 44; Fox Sparrow, 2; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 1. Total, 21 species, 1,314 individuals. About 100 more Ducks on the Sound, too far away for identification. On Dec. 21, 2 Northern Shrikes were seen in Van Cortlandt Park.—E. G. NICHOLS and L. N. NICHOLS.

New York City (Bull's Head to Richmond, via Greenridge, Staten Island).—Dec. 27; 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Clear; snow on ground; wind northwest, fresh; temp. 15°, rising. Herring Gull, 10; Great Blue Heron, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Crow, 8; Starling, 11; White-throated Sparrow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 18; Junco, 35; Song Sparrow, 14; Cardinal, 1. Total, 12 species, 104 individuals.—MILTON H. HOGE.

New York City (Staten Island, West New Brighton to Richmond to Bull's Head to West New Brighton).—Dec. 26; 8.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Clear; about 3 in. of snow; wind westerly, light; temp. 15° to 25°. Herring Gull, 150; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Blue Jay, 12; American Crow, 80; Starling, 24; Meadowlark, 30; Goldfinch, 13; Pine Siskin, 38; Tree Sparrow, 46; Slate-colored Junco, 25; Song Sparrow, 30; Brown Creeper, 3; Cardinal, 7; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 3; Robin, 3. Total, 20 species, 428 individuals.—WILLIAM H. LONG.

New York City (Richmond Valley to Oakwood Heights, Staten Island).—Dec. 23; 7.15 A.M. to 5 P.M. Clear; ground snow-covered; dead calm; temp. 12° to 33°. Black-backed Gull, 1; Herring Gull, 5,092; Black Duck, 5; Greater Scaup, 1; Goldeneye, 6; Bufflehead, 27; Purple Sandpiper, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 4; Screech Owl, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Northern Flicker, 2; Horned Lark, 13; Blue Jay, 6; American Crow, 30; Starling, 42; Meadowlark, 22; Goldfinch, 3; Tree Sparrow, 4; Song Sparrow, 10; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Northern Shrike, 2 (one sang); Myrtle Warbler, 1; White-

breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 9. Total, 27 species, 5,294 individuals.—HOWARD H. CLEAVES.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Clear; no wind; temp. 20°; 8 in. of snow. Observers together. Barred Owl, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Blue Jay, 10; Crow, 500; Starling, 10; Tree Sparrow, 5; Junco, 2; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Chickadee, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 3. Total, 13 species, about 550 individuals.—MARGERY SAUNDERS, ANTHONY SAUNDERS and F. A. SAUNDERS.

Rochester, N. Y. (Highland and Durand-Eastman Parks and vicinities).—Dec. 28; 7 A.M. until dark. Cloudy, with snow-flurries; ground frozen with about 5 in. of snow; wind northwest, 25 miles per hour; temp. 13° at start, 3° at finish. Herring Gull, 18; Ring-billed Gull, 3; Ring-necked Pheasant, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Crow, 8; Tree Sparrow, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 2; Cedar Waxwing, 4; Brown Creeper, 1. Total, 9 species, 41 individuals.—WM. L. G. EDSON and R. E. HORSEY.

Rochester, N. Y. (Cobb's Hill and Highland Park).—Dec. 27; 8 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Clear; 5 in. of snow; wind variable, light; temp. 15° at start, 20° at return. Observers together. Herring Gull, 6; Ring-necked Pheasant, 3; Northern Flicker, 1; Crow, 9; Tree Sparrow, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 4; Song Sparrow, 1; Northern Shrike, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Robin, 1. Total, 11 species, 29 individuals. The Song Sparrow was studied with an 8x glass at 25 feet. The streaks and spots on its breast were observed and its note of alarm was heard several times.—RICHARD M. CHASE and GEORGE P. FREELAND.

Schenectady, N. Y. (Central Park and vicinity).—Dec. 25; 9.30 A.M. to 2 P.M. Cloudy and dull; wind northwest, strong; temp. 31°; about 7 in. of snow. Distance covered, about 7 or 8 miles. Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 4; Crow, 30; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Black-capped Chickadee, 12. Total, 6 species, 53 individuals.—WALTER PHILO.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Dec. 26; 10.45 A.M. to 3.20 P.M. Route from Fayetteville to Kirkville through woods. Fair; no wind; ground covered with snow; temp. 22°. Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 7; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Chickadee, 9. Total, 6 species, 31 individuals.—NETTIE M. SADLER.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—Dec. 28; 9.30 to 11.30 A.M. and 1.30 to 4.30 P.M. Overcast; 6 in. of crusted snow; wind northwest, calm to brisk later north; temp. 25°. About 8 miles on foot. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Hairly Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 3; American Crow, 8; Starling, 50+; (Purple?) Grackle, 20 (first record for this time of year); Goldfinch, 30+; Tree Sparrow, 60; Song Sparrow, 3; Migrant Shrike, 1; Brown Creeper, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Black-capped Chickadee, 16. Total, 15 species, 209+ individuals.—WILLIAM P. OSBORN.

Sandy Hook, N. J., and Lower New York Bay.—Dec. 22; 8.15 A.M. to 4.40 P.M. Mostly clear; ground bare; wind northwest, brisk; temp. 33° at noon. Ten miles by steamboat, 6 on foot. Observers together after 11 A.M. Holboell's Grebe, 1; Black-backed Gull, 3 adults; Herring Gull, 1,000; Bonaparte's Gull, 1; Black Duck, 10; Golden-eye, 1; Old-squaw, 2; White-winged Scoter, 14; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 8; American Crow, 50; Fish Crow, 75; Starling, 70; Meadowlark, 1; Snow Bunting, 3; Ipswich Sparrow, 5; Sharp-tailed Sparrow, 2 (one seen excellently, *P. caudacutus*—C. H. R.); White-throated Sparrow, 9; Tree Sparrow, 10; Junco, 38; Song Sparrow, 5; Cardinal, 8; Cedar Waxwing, 3; Northern Shrike, 2; Myrtle Warbler, 35; Brown Thrasher, 1 (seen excellently—J. P. Y.); Carolina Wren, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 2 (one sang); Hermit Thrush, 2; Robin, 100. Total, 30 species, about 1,465 individuals.—JOHN P. YOUNG and CHARLES H. ROGERS.

Bernardsville, N. J.—Dec. 22; 11 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. and 3 to 5 P.M. Clear; 15 in. of snow; no wind; temp. 28°. Common Pheasant, 4; Great Horned Owl, 1; Downy Wood-

pecker, 3; (Prairie?—Ed.) Horned Lark, 12; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 15; Starling, 2; Tree Sparrow, 9; Junco, 8; Song Sparrow, 2; Cardinal, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 5; Robin, 2. (Pheasant and Cardinal reported, not personally seen.) Total, 15 species, 101 individuals.—J. DRYDEN KUSER.

Camden, N. J. (and vicinity).—Dec. 23; 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Clear; ground bare; wind northwest; temp. 30°. Herring Gull, 6; Bob-white, 6; Marsh Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 6; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Barn Owl, 1; Short-eared Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 10; Starling, 50; Horned Lark, 3; Meadowlark, 6; White-throated Sparrow, 8; Tree Sparrow, 10; Field Sparrow, 1; Junco, 20; Song Sparrow, 15; Cardinal, 2; Winter Wren, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Robin, 2. Total, 24 species, 158 individuals.—JULIAN K. POTTER.

Englewood Region, N. J. (Palisades Park, to Nordhoff, to Teaneck, through Englewood to Englewood Cliffs, and along foot of Palisades to Edgewater).—Dec. 22; 8 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Clear; 8 in. of snow; wind northwest, brisk; temp. 30° to 40°. Fifteen miles on foot. Herring Gull, 300; American Merganser, 4; Black Duck, 15; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Duck Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 11; Crow, 15; Starling, 90; Red-winged Blackbird, 1 female; Meadowlark, 6; Goldfinch, 3; White-throated Sparrow, 23; Tree Sparrow, 21; Junco, 15; Song Sparrow, 33; Fox Sparrow, 3; Brown Creeper, 10; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 3; Robin, 1; Bluebird, 2. Total, 27 species, about 574 individuals.—CLARK L. LEWIS, JR., and EDWARD G. NICHOLS.

Hackettstown, N. J.—Dec. 28; 8.10 to 11.30 A.M. Cloudy; remainder of a 16-in. drifted snow; wind south. Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 4; Crow, 4; Starling, 18; Purple Finch, 21 (most of these are part of a flock of about 40 which feed at my home); Tree Sparrow, 35; Junco, 10; Song Sparrow, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Chickadee, 2. Total, 11 species, about 101 individuals. Flock of (Prairie?—Ed.) Horned Larks seen Nov. 17.—MARY PIERSON ALLEN.

Moorestown, N. J.—Dec. 25; 6.45 A.M. to 5.20 P.M. Cloudy, with rain at intervals through the morning; ground bare; wind westerly, light, becoming fresh; temp. at start 40½°, at return 36°. Two parties covering different sections, and conveyed by automobiles. First party returned at 12.30 P.M.; second party traveled by auto 53 miles and walked about 8. Herring Gull, 38; American Merganser, 10; Killdeer, 2; Marsh Hawk, 2; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 7; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Kingfisher, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 9; Flicker, 5; Horned Lark, 11; Blue Jay, 20; Crow, 717; Starling, 313; Red-winged Blackbird, 2; Meadowlark, 1; Goldfinch, 10; White-throated Sparrow, 26; Tree Sparrow, 81; Field Sparrow, 2; Junco, 272; Song Sparrow, 35; Cardinal, 15; Mockingbird, 1; Carolina Wren, 2; Winter Wren, 4; Brown Creeper, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 6; Chickadee sp., 10; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 9; Robin, 4. Total, 32 species, 1,623 individuals. Total area covered was within a diameter of 14 miles.—M. ALBERT LINTON, ANNA A. MICKLE, JOHN D. CARTER, ALICE M. CARTER, WM. BACON EVANS and GEORGE H. HALLETT, JR.

Morristown, N. J.—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Cloudy; about a foot of old snow; wind west, light; temp. 36°. Route, out the Lake Road to the Lake Road Bridge, thence through Speedwell Park and Collinsville to the town's disposal beds, returning along the Erie tracks and through Evergreen Cemetery—about 6 miles. Observers together. Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 48; Crow, 15; Starling, 48; Purple Finch, 20; Goldfinch, 20; Tree Sparrow, 62; Field Sparrow, 1 (seen at close range, also two characteristic notes heard); Junco, 60; Song Sparrow, 6; Cardinal, 4; (3 males, 1 female); Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Chickadee, 9; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4; Robin, 2. Total, 18 species, 309 individuals.—EDWARD FAIRBANK and R. C. CASKEY.

Mount Holly, N. J.—Dec. 23; 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Clear; no wind; temp. at start 14°, on return, 30°. Ten miles on foot. Observers together. Duck sp., 8; Turkey Vulture, 7; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 22; Blue Jay, 12; Crow, 5,000+; Starling, 500+; Goldfinch, 7; White-throated Sparrow, 10; Tree Sparrow, 25; Field Sparrow, 6; Junco, 500+; Song Sparrow, 8; Cardinal, 10; Northern Shrike, 1; Brown Creeper, 27 (number too high?—Ed.); White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 18; Chickadee sp., 9; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4; Hermit Thrush, 1; Robin, 3. Total, 25 species, 6,188 individuals.—MR. and MRS. NELSON D. W. PUMYEA.

New Brunswick, N. J.—Dec. 24; 9 A.M. to 1.45 P.M. (S.T.D.), 9.30 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3.30 to 4.20 P.M. (R. E. D.) Partly cloudy; 5 in. of snow; wind southerly, moderate; temp. 36° to 43°. The observers covered different ground. Herring Gull, 8; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 2; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Goshawk, 7 [?—Ed.]; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 15; American Crow, 433; Fish Crow, 36; Starling, 300; Purple Finch, 6; Goldfinch, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 4; Junco, 28; Song Sparrow, 14; Cardinal, 7; Winter Wren, 2; Brown Creeper, 5; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Robin, 3. Total, 23 species, 889 individuals.—RALPH E. DANFORTH and STUART T. DANFORTH.

Plainfield, N. J. (to Ash Swamp and back).—Dec. 25; 7 A.M. to 3.35 P.M. Overcast, drizzling rain from 7.45 to 10 A.M.; about 8 in. of snow; little wind; temp. 38° at start, 37° at return. About 12 miles on foot. Ring-necked Pheasant, 4 (flock); Cooper's (or Sharp-shinned?) Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 9; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 24; American Crow, 125; Starling, 65; Meadowlark, 22; Goldfinch, 5 (flock); White-throated Sparrow, 4; Tree Sparrow, 24; Junco, 24; Song Sparrow, 14; Cardinal, 7; Carolina Wren, 2 together; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Tufted Titmouse, 8; Black-capped Chickadee, 8. Total, 25 species, 362 individuals.—W. DE W. MILLER.

Princeton, N. J. (Mercer St. to Stony Brook, and 3 miles along the brook).—Dec. 26; 10.45 A.M. to 5 P.M. Clear; crisp snow; wind northwest, light; temp. 22° at start, 24° at return. Observers most of time together. Ruffed Grouse, 1; (Ring-necked?) Pheasant, 1; Mourning Dove, 9; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Northern Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 8; American Crow, 200; Starling, 8; Tree Sparrow, 100; Slate-colored Junco, 150; Song Sparrow, 40; Cardinal, 18; Northern Shrike, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 20; Bluebird, 11 (one flock). Total, 19 species, about 579 individuals. Three Song Sparrows singing softly at noon; 14 Cardinals in 1 flock.—TERTIUS VAN DYKE and HAMILTON GIBSON.

Vineland, N. J. (Six miles northeast of Vineland).—Dec. 25; 10.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Light rain, sometimes mixed with snow, all day; wind northwest, light; temp. 39°. Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 5; Starling (?), 25; Meadowlark, 3; Tree Sparrow, 50; Junco, 130; Song Sparrow, 2; Chickadee sp., 1. Total, 8 species, 218 individuals.—WM. W. FAIR.

Ardley, Hillside and Roslyn, Pa.—Dec. 23; 12.30 to 4.30 P.M. Clear; 5 in. of snow; wind west, light; temp. 32°. About 6 miles. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, about 1,000; Starling, 28; Purple Grackle, 2; Tree Sparrow, 62 (in song); Junco, 17; Song Sparrow, 6; Cardinal, 1. Total, 11 species, about 1,123 individuals.—GEORGE LEAR.

Beaver, Pa. (Beaver's Hollow, Dutch Ridge Road, Gypsy Glen).—Dec. 26; 11 A.M. to 5.15 P.M. Clear; 3 in. of snow; wind west, light; temp. 23°. Bob-white, 6 (one covey); Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Redpoll, 4; Tree Sparrow, 135; Song Sparrow, 9; Junco, 63; Cardinal, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 9; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6. Total, 12 species, about 249

individuals. The Redpolls were studied for 20 minutes at 15 feet, and all distinguishing characteristics noted.—W. R. BOULTON, JR.

Buckingham (near Doylestown), Pa.—Dec. 20; 7 A.M. to 2 P.M. Clear; 5 in. of snow; wind west; temp. 24°. Walked 5 miles. Bob-white, 2; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Saw-whet Owl, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 18; Starling, 20; Canadian [Tree?—Ed.] Sparrow, 2; Junco, 9; Song Sparrow, 3; Cardinal, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1. Total, 15 species, about 65 individuals.—ELIZABETH COX.

Forty Fort, Luzerne County, Pa. (to Trucksville and return).—Dec. 20; 9.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Clear; 4 in. of snow; wind northwest, light; temp. 15°. Eleven miles, covering river-flats, meadow, mountain, valley and swamps. Observers together. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Crow, 10; Starling, 2; American Goldfinch, 25; Tree Sparrow, 5; Chickadee, 2. Total, 6 species, about 45 individuals.—H. W. BAY, PAUL BITTENBENDER and ALVAN WAGNER.

Haverford, Pa. (to Darby Creek and back).—Dec. 24; 10.30 A.M. to 4.45 P.M. Clear at start, showery at return; 2 in. of snow, melting fast; wind southwest, moderate; temp. 37° at start, 41° at return. Eight miles on foot. Observers separate in A.M., together in P.M. Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Crow, 15; Starling, 4; White-throated Sparrow, 5; Tree Sparrow, 2; Junco, 44; Song Sparrow, 13; Cardinal, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Carolina Chickadee, 7; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 3. Total, 15 species, 101 individuals.—GURDON SCOVILLE and THEODORE SPENCER.

Limerick, Pa. (to Linfield, Limerick Center, Stone Hills, and back).—Dec. 24; 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy; from 6 to 12 in. of snow; wind southwest, light; temp. 32° to 36°. Sixteen miles on foot. Sharp-shinned Hawk, 3; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Flicker, 12; Horned Lark, 1; Crow, numerous; Starling, 6; Meadowlark, 1; Tree Sparrow, 29; Junco, 53; Song Sparrow, 9; Northern Shrike, 1. Total, 15 species, about 125 individuals + Crows.—EDWARD K. ZIEGLER.

Lititz, Pa. (northern Lancaster Co., upper waters of the Hammer Creek).—Dec. 23; 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Clear; temp. 2°; ground covered with snow; wind, none. Bob-white, 76 (seven coveys); Ruffed Grouse, 2; Turkey Vulture, 28; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 12; Flicker, 3; Blue Jay, 18; Crow, about 2,000; Goldfinch, 5; Tree Sparrow, 68; Slate-colored Junco, 82; Song Sparrow, 12; Cardinal, 16; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 10; Chickadee, 6. Total, 20 species, 346 individuals + Crows.—HERBERT H. BECK, ELMER E. KAUTZ and ABRAHAM BECK MILLER.

McKeesport, Pa.—Dec. 23; 7.15 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Mostly cloudy; light snow on hillsides; no wind; temp. 20° to 36°. Fifteen miles on foot. Observers together except for four hours. Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 11; Flicker, 1; Crow, 3; Tree Sparrow, 80; Junco, 9; Song Sparrow, 37; Towhee (female; heard and watched at 40 ft.), 1; Cardinal, 12; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 25; Black-capped Chickadee, 14. Total, 13 species, 204 individuals.—L. F. SAVAGE and THOS. L. McCONNELL.

Oaks, Montgomery Co., Pa. (Perkiomen Creek, from Mill Grove to Skippack—Schuylkill River).—Dec. 24; 8.15 A.M. until 5 P.M. Cloudy; preposterous attempts at rain throughout the day; 4 in. of snow; wind west; temp. 36° at start, 32° at return. Covered a rough triangle 6 miles around. American Merganser, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 2 (adult and immature); Sparrow Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 9; Flicker, 1; Crow, 300+; Starling, 25+; Meadowlark, 15+ (flock); Tree Sparrow, 20+; Junco, 30+; Song Sparrow, 5+; Cardinal, 4; Brown Creeper 10; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Tufted Titmouse,

10+; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 5+. Total, 18 species, about 454 individuals.—CONRAD K. ROLAND.

Reading, Pa.—Dec. 23; 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; 8 to 10 in. of snow; wind north, light; temp. 10° at start, 35° at return. Observers together. Downy Woodpecker, 10; Blue Jay, 11; Crow, 20; Starling, 20; White-throated Sparrow, 6; Tree Sparrow, 10; Slate-colored Junco, 12; Song Sparrow, 10; Cardinal, 7; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Black-capped Chickadee, 10. Total, 11 species, 119 individuals.—ANNA P. and MARY E. DEETER.

Reading, Pa.—Dec. 23; 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; 8 in. of snow; wind northwest, light; temp. 10° to 32°. Observers together. Sparrow Hawk, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Blue Jay, 14; Crow, 25; Starling, 14; Meadowlark, 2; Goldfinch, 6; Tree Sparrow, 5; Junco, 30; Song Sparrow, 27; Cardinal, 15; Carolina Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Chickadee, 10. Total, 15 species, 167 individuals.—MR. and MRS. G. HENRY MENGEL.

Springs, Pa.—Dec. 25; 8.15 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Mostly clear; snow in patches; wind southwest to northwest, light; temp. 42° to 34°. Walked 5 miles. Ruffed Grouse, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 3; Tree Sparrow, 12; Junco, 9; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Tufted Titmouse, 4; Black-capped Chickadee, 6. Total, 9 species, 45 individuals.—ANSEL B. MILLER.

Telford, Pa.—Dec. 25; 8.15 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Raining at start, but clearing at 10.15 A.M. followed by brisk north wind; temp. 34°; 8 in. of snow. Bob-white, 15 (covey); Sparrow Hawk, 2; Great Horned Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Flicker, 4; American Crow, 20; Starling, 6; Tree Sparrow, 17; Slate-colored Junco, 13; Song Sparrow, 11; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Black-capped Chickadee, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 15. Total, 14 species, 115 individuals. Also one unidentified Hawk.—CLAUDE A. BUTTERWICK.

West Chester, Pa.—Dec. 25; 11.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy, slight rain at start, flurries of snow; ground covered with snow and ice; no wind; temp. 36° at start, 30° at return. Eleven miles on foot. Turkey Vulture, 3; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 4; Screech Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 13; American Crow, 115; Starling, 15; Purple Grackle, 2; Tree Sparrow, 50; Slate-colored Junco, 75; Song Sparrow, 45; Cardinal, 13; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Chickadee, 4. Total, 14 species, 344 individuals.—C. E. EHINGER.

York, Pa. (to Wrightsville, along Susquehanna River).—Dec. 27; 7 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Clear; 4 in. of crusty snow; calm; temp. 18° at start. Six miles on foot. Observers together. American Merganser, 3; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 11; Northern Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 5; American Crow, 53; Starling, 1; Tree Sparrow, 10; Slate-colored Junco, 21; Song Sparrow, 12; Cardinal, 15; Cedar Waxwing, 3; Carolina Wren, 5 (singing); Brown Creeper, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 12 (singing); Hermit Thrush, 1. Yesterday a Grackle was observed, and on Dec. 15 a male Towhee was positively identified where these observations were made. Total, 18 species, 157 individuals.—ARTHUR FARQUHAR and CHARLES WEISER.

Chevy Chase, Md. (northeast to Rock Creek and back).—Dec. 25; 7.30 A.M. to 1 P.M. Sky darkly overcast; snow in sheltered locations; wind north, light; temp. 40° at start, 35° at return; rain 10 to 12 A.M., snow in P.M. Eight or 9 miles on foot. Bob-white, 2; Turkey Vulture, 4; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 11; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Sapsucker, 2; Blue Jay, 21; American Crow, 36; Fish Crow, 25; Starling 15 (first time the Starling has been noted in Chevy Chase; they first appeared Dec. 16); Purple Finch, 3; White-throated Sparrow, 6; Tree Sparrow, 2; Chipping Sparrow, 1; Junco, 107; Song Sparrow, 4; Cardinal, 22; Mockingbird, 8; Carolina Wren, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Tufted

Titmouse, 15; Carolina Chickadee, 4; Bluebird, 10. Total, 26 species, about 319 individuals.—S. W. MELLOTT.

Washington, D. C. (from a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Congress Heights to Woodridge, D. C.).—8:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Fair; winds light, variable, becoming southerly in P.M.; temp. 16° to 39° . Herring Gull, 1; Bob-white, 17; Turkey Vulture, 34; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 6; Broad-winged Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Barred Owl, 2; Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 9; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 5; Blue Jay, 4; Crow, 10,000; Fish Crow, 91; Starling, 14; Red-winged Blackbird, 2; Meadowlark, 6; Purple Finch, 3; Goldfinch, 51; White-throated Sparrow, 16; Tree Sparrow, 226; Junco, 327; Song Sparrow, 34; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 28; Migrant Shrike, 1; Mockingbird, 3; Carolina Wren, 5; Brown Creeper, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 12; Carolina Chickadee, 12; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4; Hermit Thrush, 1; Bluebird, 14. Total, 36 species, 10,938 individuals.—I. N. GABRIELSON and E. R. KALMBACH.

Washington, D. C. (Wellington to New Alexandria, Va.; Arlington, Va. to Washington, D. C.).—Dec. 26; 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; wind northwest, light but penetrating; light snow covering ground; temp. 25° to 30° . Distance 12 miles. Hooded Merganser, 15; Mallard, 50; Black Duck, 25; Redhead, 100; Canvasback, 500; Greater Scaup, 500; Lesser Scaup, 6,000 (two sizes, as well as color reflections of heads); Goldeneye, 30; Bufflehead, 12 (all ducks through telescope, 25 diameters); Bob-white, 32 (7, 8, 16, 1); Turkey Vulture, 10; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Broad-winged Hawk, 1; Bald Eagle, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 11; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 5; Common Crow, 300; Fish Crow, 7; Starling, 5; Rusty Blackbird, 60; Purple Finch, 2; Goldfinch, 30; White-throated Sparrow, 25; Tree Sparrow, 150; Junco, 300; Song Sparrow, 10; Cardinal, 20; Migrant Shrike, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 1; Carolina Wren, 3; Winter Wren, 2; Brown Creeper, 11; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 15; Carolina Chickadee, 40; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 150; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 2; Bluebird, 50. Total, 45 species, 8,458 individuals. Ducks in three flocks, and actual number probably exceeded ten or twelve thousand.—MR. and MRS. LEO D. MINER, and RAYMOND W. MOORE.

Mount Vernon to Dyke, Va. (by way of Dogue Creek).—Dec. 26; 8:30 A.M. to 5:15 P.M. Clear; 2 in. of snow; wind northwest, light; temp. 23° at start, 26° at finish. Twelve miles on foot. Observers together. Red-breasted Merganser, 25; Black Duck, 6; Canvasback, 300; Lesser Scaup, 10; American Goldeneye, 2; Ruddy Duck, 75; Bob-white, 15; Turkey Vulture, 8; Marsh Hawk, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Bald Eagle, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 6; Blue Jay, 16; Crow, 83; Fish Crow, 1; Red-winged Blackbird, 1; Meadowlark, 19; Goldfinch, 11; White-throated Sparrow, 13; Tree Sparrow, 29; Junco, 156; Song Sparrow, 4; Cardinal, 8; Migrant Shrike, 3; Myrtle Warbler, 4; Mockingbird, 3; Carolina Wren, 4; Winter Wren, 3; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 18; Carolina Chickadee, 7; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 13; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1; Hermit Thrush, 1; Bluebird, 16. Total, 39 species, about 855 individuals.—WALDO MCATEE and EDWARD A. PREBLE.

Grafton, W. Va. (McGee to Benton Ferry).—Dec. 25; 7:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. Cloudy and snowing until noon; 2 in. of snow at noon; wind west, light; temp. 20° at start, 35° at end. Eight miles on foot. Bob-white, 6; Screech Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; American Crow, 2; Chipping Sparrow, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 70; Song Sparrow, 8; Cardinal, 16; Carolina Wren, 6; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Chickadee, 4. Total, 11 species, about 120 individuals.—A. J. DADISMAN.

Lewisburg, W. Va.—Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; 4 in. of snow (snow clinging to the undergrowth made the observation difficult and disagreeable for the observers);

no wind; temp. 8° at start, 26° at return. Fifteen miles on foot. Observers hunted separately. Bob-white, 17 (2 coveys); Mourning Dove, 8; Turkey Vulture, 4; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 11; Northern Pileated Woodpecker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 14; Northern Flicker, 4; Prairie Horned Lark, 31; Blue Jay, 21; Crow, 248; Meadowlark, 2; Goldfinch, 8; Tree Sparrow, 208; Slate-colored Junco, 438; Song Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 2; Carolina Wren, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 32; Tufted Titmouse, 29; Bluebird, 6. Total, 24 species, 1,096 individuals.—HARRY and CHAS. O. HANDLEY.

Boone, N. C.—Dec. 24; 8.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Cloudy early, clearing in middle of forenoon and becoming warm in middle of day—one of several mild days following two weeks of unusually cold weather and an unusual snowfall for the season; ground bare on southern slopes, 2 to 5 in. of snow in wooded valleys and on northern slopes; temp. at 8.30, 30°. Bob-white, 2; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1 (heard just before day); Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 1; American Crow, 15; Field Sparrow, 2; Junco, 29; Song Sparrow, 4; Carolina Wren, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Tufted Titmouse, 19; Chickadee, 7. Total, 14 species, 95 individuals.—ROY M. BROWN.

Lexington, N. C.—Dec. 26; 10.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; 1½ in. of snow; wind northeast to north, moderately strong; temp. 25° to 35°. Eight miles covered. Bob-white, 10; Turkey Vulture, 12; Northern Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 8; Purple Finch, 2; Goldfinch, 13; White-throated Sparrow, 25; Field Sparrow, 42; Slate-colored Junco, 103; Song Sparrow, 40; Cardinal, 20; Migrant Shrike, 1; Pine Warbler, 2; Carolina Wren, 9; Bewick's Wren, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 5; Carolina Chickadee, 7; Golden-crowned (?) Kinglet, 2; Hermit Thrush, 1; Bluebird, 1. Total, 21 species, 307 individuals.—THEODORE ANDREWS.

Atlanta, Ga. (Headwaters of North Utoy Creek and Procter Creek).—Dec. 22; 6.30 to 8.30 A.M. and 1 to 4.30 P.M. Clear; wind northwest, light; ground mostly bare, a little ice and snow in shaded north exposures; temp. 39° at start, 50° at end. Twelve miles afoot. Killdeer, 1; Dove, 2; Turkey Vulture, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; (Red-shouldered?) Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Flicker, 3; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 3; Red-winged Blackbird, 2; Meadowlark, 8; Goldfinch, 9; White-throated Sparrow, 27; Chipping Sparrow, 1; Field Sparrow, 40; Junco, 132; Song Sparrow, 8; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Fox Sparrow, 4; Towhee, 3; Cardinal, 6; Loggerhead Shrike, 1; Pine Warbler, 12; Mockingbird, 2; Carolina Wren, 5; Bewick's Wren, 1; Brown-headed Nuthatch, 2; Carolina Chickadee, 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 6; Hermit Thrush, 1; Bluebird, 1. Total, 32 species, 299 individuals. One Sparrow Hawk seen from office building in heart of city, where he has hunted for three years. Song Sparrows and White-throats were in song. Dec. 8 to 18 was a cold spell of unprecedented length, with snow and ice for over a week.—W. E. HANNUM.

Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.—Dec. 24; all day. Clear; ground bare, patches of snow and ice in woods; wind southwest, light; temp. 20° to 50°. Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 3; Meadowlark, 6; Purple Finch, 15; White-throated Sparrow, 12; Chipping Sparrow, 10; Junco, 50; Song Sparrow, 8; Swamp Sparrow, 5; Towhee, 7; Cardinal, 2; Myrtle Warbler, 3; Pine Warbler, 20; Mockingbird, 4; Carolina Chickadee, 35; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 2; Robin, 15; Bluebird, 25. Total, 20 species, about 230 individuals.—PRIVATE JOHN W. RUSSELL.

Nashville, Tenn. (Bellemade, Glendale Hills and 40-acre reservoir).—Dec. 23; 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. Clear; little snow; no wind; temp. 25° to 40°. Four miles on foot. Mallard, 8; Killdeer, 3; Bob-white, 6; Black Vulture, 24 (together); Turkey Vulture, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Screech Owl, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 5; Pileated Woodpecker, 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 6; Flicker, 25; Prairie Horned Lark, 75 (2 flocks);

Crow, 12; Meadowlark, 50; Bronzed Grackle, 1; Purple Finch, 4; Goldfinch, 3; White-crowned Sparrow, 4; White-throated Sparrow, 60; Field Sparrow, 14; Song Sparrow, 9; Fox Sparrow, 2; Junco, 60; Towhee, 8; Cardinal, 15; Myrtle Warbler, 3; Mockingbird, 12; Carolina Wren, 4; Bewick's Wren, 2; Winter Wren, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 4; Carolina Chickadee, 8; Hermit Thrush, 2; Bluebird, 8. Total, 39 species, about 460 individuals.—A. F. GANIER

Bardstown, Ky.—Dec. 22; 9.30 to 11 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. Cloudy; wind southeast, at times rather strong; temp. 39° to 48°. About 4½ miles. Black Vulture, 2; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 21; Prairie Horned Lark, 17; Blue Jay, 11; Crow, 34; White-throated Sparrow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 1; Field Sparrow, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 61; Song Sparrow, 7; Towhee, 1; Cardinal, 3; Cedar Waxwing, 30; Myrtle Warbler, 16; Tufted Titmouse, 21; Carolina Chickadee, 23; Robin, 125; Bluebird, 11. Total, 23 species, about 401 individuals.—BEN. J. BLINCOE.

Albion, Ill. (to point 7 miles west and return.)—Dec. 25; 9.15 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy; 4 to 5 in. of snow; wind north, light, increasing in afternoon; temp. about 30°. (Cooper's?) Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Bob-white, 3 together; Downy Woodpecker, 15; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 8; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 5; Crow, 25; Junco, 150 (or more); Song Sparrow, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 5; Carolina Chickadee, 15. Total, 13 species, 231 individuals.—JOHN H. GOOCH.

Chicago, Ill. (Jackson Park—Riverside to Willow Springs along the DesPlaines River).—Dec. 23; 7.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Cloudy with slight rain; temp. 35° to 45°. Horned Grebe, 1; Herring Gull, 27; Ring-billed Gull, 10; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 6; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 15; Crow, 45; Lapland Longspur, 10; Tree Sparrow, 75; Song Sparrow, 20; Junco, 4; Cardinal, 12; Carolina Wren, 2 (in full song); Brown Creeper, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 3; Robin, 2. Total, 18 species, about 250 individuals.—JAMES D. WATSON.

Port Byron, Ill. (3 to 5 miles southeast).—Dec. 23; 8.15 A.M. to 3.20 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare, ice in the creeks; wind south, moderate; temp. 40° at start, 48° at return. Bob-white, 6 (covey); Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Screech Owl, 1 (heard at 6 P.M.); Great Horned Owl, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 12; Red-headed Woodpecker, 20; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 8; Northern Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 25; Crow, 10; Tree Sparrow, 50; Slate-colored Junco, 100; Cardinal, 2; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 16; Tufted Titmouse, 7; Chickadee, 30. Total, 18 species, about 297 individuals.—J. J. SCHAFER.

Rantoul, Ill. (2 miles through woods).—Dec. 25; 12 M. to 2 P.M. Slightly cloudy; wind northeast, strong; temp. 20°. Bob-white, 12; Prairie Hen, 14; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 3; Screech Owl, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 1; Horned Lark, 50; Blue Jay, 10; Crow, 200; Meadowlark, 3; Goldfinch, 12; Longspur, 150; Tree Sparrow, 12; Junco, 25; Song Sparrow, 3; Cardinal, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 12; Tufted Titmouse, 18; Black-capped Chickadee, 7; Bluebird, 2. Total, 25 species, 560 individuals.—FRED C. CARLSON, SIDNEY E. and ED. L. EKBLAW.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Dec. 26; 8.45 A.M. to 12 M. Fair; wind east, light; temp. 14°; ground bare. About 7 miles on foot. Duck sp., 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Barred Owl, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 8; American Crow, 5; Tree Sparrow, 12; Slate-colored Junco, 24; Song Sparrow, 5; Cardinal, 13; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 5. Total, 14 species, about 94 individuals.—P. WILLIAM SIHLER.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Dec. 23; 7.45 A.M. to 1 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; no wind; temp. 33°. Eight miles on foot. Observers together. Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 13; Flicker, 2; Prairie Horned Lark, 4; Blue Jay, 17; American Crow, 25;

American Goldfinch, 30; Tree Sparrow, 71; Slate-colored Junco, 35; Song Sparrow, 4; Towhee, 2; Cardinal, 7; Carolina Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 9; Black-capped Chickadee, 5. Total, 16 species, 230 individuals.—CHAS. A. STOCKBRIDGE, A. A. RINGWALT and HENRY W. LEPPER.

Lafayette, Ind. (Tecumseh Trail to Wabash Valley Sanitarium and back through Happy Hollow).—Dec. 25; 10 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Partly cloudy; ground bare; wind north, raw and cold; temp. thawing slightly in sun in sheltered spots. Seven miles on foot. Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 7; Goldfinch, 14; Tree Sparrow, 50; Junco, 25; Cardinal, 6; Brown Creeper, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 22. Total, 10 species, 133 individuals.—M. L. FISHER.

Roachdale, Ind.—Dec. 24; 8 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Cloudy, ground bare; wind southwest, moderate; temp. 40° to 46°. Eight miles on foot. Barred Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 4; Blue Jay, 6; American Crow, 240; Tree Sparrow, 7; Slate-colored Junco, 40; Song Sparrow, 10; Cardinal, 5; Carolina Wren, 2; Brown Creeper, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 5; Black-capped Chickadee, 11. Total, 14 species, about 340 individuals. Also one large, unidentified Hawk.—WARD J. RICE.

Cadiz, Ohio.—Dec. 23; 9.15 A.M. to 1.20 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare to 2 in. of snow in the woods and on northern slopes, and remains of great drifts in places; wind southeast, light; temp. 27° to 36°. Walked 7 miles. Bob-white, 15; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 4; Flicker, 9; Crow, 5; Goldfinch, 1; Tree Sparrow, 2; Junco, 15; Song Sparrow, 9; Cardinal, 8; Carolina Wren, 2 (sang); White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Tufted Titmouse, 16 (sang); Chickadee, 5; Bluebird, 1. Total, 17 species, 112 individuals.—HARRY B. MCCONNELL, JOHN WORLEY and RAYMOND TIMMONS.

Canton, Ohio.—Dec. 23; 7 A.M. to 3.45 P.M. Cloudy; ground with numerous snow-patches; wind southeast, light; temp. 26° to 38°. Ground covered, 10 miles. Marsh Hawk 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Tree Sparrow, 250; Song Sparrow, 12; Cardinal, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Tufted Titmouse, 6; Black-capped Chickadee, 2. Total, 10 species, 287 individuals.—EDWARD D. KIMES.

Canton, Ohio.—Dec. 26; 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; wind north, light; ground bare; with patches of snow; temp. 17°. Five miles on foot. Observers together. Downy Woodpecker, 7; Blue Jay, 5; Tree Sparrow, 40; Junco, 3; Song Sparrow, 3; Cardinal, 5; Brown Creeper, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Tufted Titmouse, 7; Chickadee, 2. Total, 10 species, 82 individuals.—MAY S. DANNER and MARY KING.

Crestline, Ohio.—Dec. 28; 9.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Light clouds, flurries of snow; ground almost bare; temp. 5° at start, 10° at return; wind north, very sharp. Walked 9 miles. Nearly all the birds found on south side of the woodlands. Hairy Woodpecker, 6; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Red-headed Woodpecker, 3; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 8; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 3; Tree Sparrow, 52; Slate-colored Junco, 35; Song Sparrow, 2; Cardinal, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Tufted Titmouse, 4; Black-capped Chickadee, 1. Total, 14 species, 133 individuals.—SHERIDAN F. WOOD.

Delaware, Ohio.—Dec. 25; 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy; ground lightly snow-covered; temp. 22°. Great Horned Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Red-headed Woodpecker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Crow, 3; Junco, 4; Song Sparrow, 2; Towhee, 2; Cardinal, 6; Titmouse, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 13 species, 30 individuals. Blue Jays and Cardinals seem very scarce this winter.—HARRY H. HIPPLE.

Hillsboro, Ohio.—Dec. 22; 9.30 A.M. to 12 M. Cloudy; 8 in. of snow, drifted; wind northeast, slight; temp. 25°. Mourning Dove, 2; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Kingfisher, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 5; Flicker, 7; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Blue Jay, 10; Crow, 8+;

Meadowlark, 1; Tree Sparrow, 20; White-throated Sparrow, 5; Slate-colored Junco, 125; Song Sparrow, 10; Cardinal, 15; Winter Wren, 2; Carolina Wren, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Tufted Titmouse, 7; Black-capped Chickadee, 12; Robin, 1. Total, 23 species, 248 individuals.—LETHA E. ROADS.

Huron, Ohio.—Dec. 23; 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. Cloudy with snow and rain; wind south, fresh; temp. 33°. Observers together. Herring Gull, 10; Merganser, 5; Bald Eagle, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Northern Flicker, 3; Blue Jay, 4; Bronzed Grackle, 2; Tree Sparrow, 37; Slate-colored Junco, 3; Song Sparrow, 2; Cardinal, 8; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 5; Chickadee, 3; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2. Total, 15 species, 92 individuals.—H. G. MORSE and D. C. REED.

Laceyville, Ohio. (9 miles west of Cadiz).—Dec. 23; 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Cloudy, with rain in the evening; ground partly covered with snowdrifts; wind east and southeast; temp. 22° in morning, 40° at noon. Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Crow, 3; Tree Sparrow, 25; Junco, 10; Song Sparrow, 3; Cardinal, 3; Cedar Waxwing, 1; Carolina Wren, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 10; Chickadee, 5. Total, 15 species, 80 individuals. I found the winter residents very scarce compared with other winter censuses.—E. E. SMITH.

Oberlin, Ohio (radius of 6 miles south and west of town).—Dec. 27; 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy; ground barely covered with snow; wind northeast, sharp, snappy; temp. 24° at start, 32° at return. About 15 miles on foot. Herring Gull, 3; Mallard, 1 female; Bob-white, 3; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Screech Owl, 4; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Red-headed Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 6; Blue Jay, 8; Goldfinch, 15+; Tree Sparrow, 75+; Slate-colored Junco, 13; Cardinal, 8; Winter Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Chickadee, 3; Robin, 1. Total, 22 species, 165+ individuals.—HELEN M. RICE.

Wilmington, Ohio.—Dec. 23; 9 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Walked about 8 miles. Ground partly covered with snow; temp. 32° to 40°; wind southeast to west; cloudy. Black Vulture, 18; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Great Horned Owl, 1; Owl (unidentified), 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 11; Red-headed Woodpecker, 33; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 9; Flicker, 13; Blue Jay, 12; Crow, 28; Goldfinch, 59; Tree Sparrow, 30; Junco, 84; Song Sparrow, 19; Fox Sparrow, 1; Towhee, 26; Cardinal, 31; Nuthatch, 5; Titmouse, 25; Chickadee, 9; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 6. Total, 22 species, 439 individuals. The Black Vulture is becoming common in Clinton and Warren Counties. This is the first time we have seen the Fox Sparrow wintering in this locality. Out of the 26 Towhees, 3 were females, the first time we have known the females to winter here. This was immediately following two weeks of severe winter, temperature as low as 20° below zero.—GEORGE D. HAWORTH and H. N. HENDERSON.

Youngstown, Ohio.—Dec. 25; 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Cloudy; ground slightly snow-covered; wind northwest; temp. 22°. Walked about 15 miles; by automobile 20 miles. Observers were separated some of the time. Ruffed Grouse, 3; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 16; Red-headed Woodpecker, 12; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 41; Goldfinch, 2; Tree Sparrow, 67; Slate-colored Junco, 51; Song Sparrow, 14; Towhee, 5; Cardinal, 29; Brown Creeper, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 30; Tufted Titmouse, 22; Chickadee, 139; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 7. Among additional species seen the previous week were, Hooded Merganser, Pileated Woodpecker, Pine Siskin and Carolina Wren. Total, 21 species, 453 individuals.—GEORGE L. FORDYCE, C. A. LEEDY, WILLIS H. WARNER and VOLNEY ROGERS.

Detriot, Mich. (Palmer Park and Belle Isle).—Dec. 24; 8 A.M. to 12 M. and 2 to 4 P.M. Cloudy, with misty rain; ground bare; no wind; temp. 42° to 44°. Herring Gull, 29;

Merganser, 14; Scaup, 20; American Goldeneye, 53; Barrow's Goldeneye, 10; Redhead, 6; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Slate-colored Junco, 20; Blue Jay, 4; Crow, 3; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Black-capped Chickadee, 2. Total, 14 species, 177 individuals.—ETTA S. WILSON.

Lauderdale Lakes, near Elkhorn, Wis.—Dec. 26; 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and 2.30 to 3.15 P.M. Partly cloudy, ground bare; wind east, shifting to southeast, brisk; temp. 21° at start, 27° at finish. Five miles on foot. Observers together. Mallard, 11; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 7; Tree Sparrow, 12; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2. Total, 7 species, 39 individuals. This winter is remarkable for the absence of the Black-capped Chickadee, only one having been seen since Oct. 25; very plentiful here in previous winters.—LULA DUNBAR, MILDRED ELIZABETH LEAN and ROBERT DUNBAR, JR.

Racine, Wis. (Lake front, 3 miles up river and back).—Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Cloudy, sun shining dimly at times; no snow; wind south, light; temp. 20°. Ten miles on foot. Observers in two groups. Herring Gull, 105; American Scoter, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Blue Jay, 25; Crow, 48; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1. Total, 6 species, 202 individuals.—MRS. WM. VAN ARSDALE, MISS BESSIE HORLICK, MISS L. DU FOUR and THEO. G. STELZER.

Waukesha, Wis.—Dec. 26; 8.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Morning cloudy, afternoon clear; ground bare; wind east, light; temp. 20° at start, 30° at return. Ten miles on foot. Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 5; American Crow, 5. Total, 3 species, 11 individuals. Remarkably few birds in this vicinity this winter.—MAY MORGAN.

Mankato, Minn.—Dec. 25. Cloudy, clearing before noon; snow in patches; temp. —4° to +10°. Screech Owl, 1; Great Horned Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Pileated Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 4; Crow, 1; Tree Sparrow, 50; Slate-colored Junco, 35; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Black-capped Chickadee, 7. Total, 11 species, about 120 individuals.—WALKER FERGUSON.

St. Peter, Minn.—Dec. 28; 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; ground covered by light snow; wind northwest, medium; temp. 6° below zero. Five mile tramp; woods, fields and river-bottom. Observers together. Wilson's Snipe, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Blue Jay, 6; Tree Sparrow, 5; Brown Creeper, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 20. Total, 9 species, 63 individuals. Flushed the Snipe twice; was able to approach within 15 feet of it.—H. J. LADUE and R. H. FERMAN.

Bettendorf, Iowa.—Dec. 22; 8.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M., Bettendorf and vicinity; 2 to 4.30 P.M., Suburban Island. Partly cloudy; ground bare; wind south, light; temp. 34° at start, 40° at return. Nine miles on foot. Canada Goose, 3; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 23; Downy Woodpecker, 13; Red-headed Woodpecker, 23; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 21; American Crow, 6; Red-winged Blackbird, 350; Tree Sparrow, 60; Slate-colored Junco, 38; Song Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 2; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 18; Tufted Titmouse, 21; Black-capped Chickadee, 30. Total, 17 species, 609 individuals.—HUGO H. SCHRODER.

Davenport, Iowa.—Dec. 23; 1 to 5 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; wind south, light; temp. 40° at start, 48° at return. Five miles on foot. Observers together. Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Flicker, 2; Blue Jay, 16; Red-winged Blackbird, 1,500; Tree Sparrow, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 100+; Towhee, 1; Cardinal, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Tufted Titmouse, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 25; American Robin, 2. Total, 13 species, 1,664 individuals. An unusual number of Red-winged Blackbirds this autumn and winter—flocks of thousands on several dates.—J. H. POARMANN and HUGO H. SCHRODER.

Sioux City, Iowa (Stone Park and vicinity).—Dec. 23; 8.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Clear; wind southeast, light; temp. 31° to 40°. Observers together. Five to 7 miles afoot.

Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Western Horned Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 12; Flicker, 4; Blue Jay, 1; Crow, 14; Goldfinch, 40; Pine Siskin, 1; Tree Sparrow, 82; Junco, 15; Cardinal, 6; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 9; Chickadee, 31; Bluebird, 1. Total, 15 species, 231 individuals.—DR. T. C. STEPHENS and A. F. ALLEN.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (woods and river nearby).—Dec. 25; 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare and frozen; wind northeast; temp. 15°. Cooper's Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Flicker, 2; Prairie Horned Lark, 2; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 20; Redpoll, 8; Goldfinch, 40; Pine Siskin, 26; Tree Sparrow, 10; Junco, 50; Cardinal, 4; Brown Creeper, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 10; Chickadee, 6; Bluebird, 5. Total, 19 species, 200 individuals.—PRIVATE GEORGE E. EKBLAW.

Marionville, Mo.—Dec. 26; entire day. Wind cold, strong. Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 1; Prairie Horned Lark, 20; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 100; Meadowlark, 2; Goldfinch, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 3; Field Sparrow, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 20; Cardinal, 4; Mockingbird, 1; Winter Wren, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 5; Chickadee, 8; Robin, 15; Bluebird, 6. Total, 22 species, about 225 individuals.—JOHNSON NEFF.

Marshall, Mo.—Dec. 22; 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; wind light, south; temp. at start 36°. Distance, 8 miles. Bob-white, 5; Marsh Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Northern Downy Woodpecker, 12; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 8; Northern Flicker, 7; Blue Jay, 15; American Crow, 22; American Goldfinch, 63; Tree Sparrow, 35; Slate-colored Junco, 63; Cardinal, 32; Carolina Wren, 4; Tufted Titmouse, 14; Black-capped Chickadee, 12. Total, 18 species, 314 individuals. Note the shortage of seed-eating birds, the absence of occasional visitants, as well as of some of the regulars.—J. A. LAUGHLIN.

Marysville, Mo. (west, north, and east of town and back).—Dec. 26. Cloudy; wind southeast, strong; temp. 27° at start, 28° at finish. Fourteen miles on foot; three types of country in vicinity. Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Northern Flicker, 1; Blue Jay, 1; American Crow, 2; Tree Sparrow, 56; Slate-colored Junco, 130; Cardinal, 2; Brown Creeper, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 17. Total, 10 species, about 215 individuals.—VIRGINIA C. ROBINSON.

Salem, Mo.—Dec. 25; 10 to 11.50 A.M. and 2 to 4.20 P.M. Cloudy; ground and trees covered with ice; wind, chill northeast, brisk; temp. 25° in morning, 30° in evening. Twelve miles on foot. Observers together. Duck sp., 1; Wilson's Snipe, 1; Turkey Vulture, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Red-headed Woodpecker, 11; Flicker, 5; Prairie Horned Lark, 17; Blue Jay, 38; Crow, 108; Red-winged Blackbird, 2; Meadowlark, 16; Rusty Blackbird, 30; Bronzed Grackle, 1; Purple Finch, 2; American Goldfinch, 25; White-throated Sparrow, 5; Tree Sparrow, 167; Field Sparrow, 10; Slate-colored Junco, 348; Song Sparrow, 4; Towhee, 3; Cardinal, 13; Loggerhead Shrike, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 1; Carolina Wren, 3; Winter Wren, 1; Bewick's Wren, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Tufted Titmouse, 25; Carolina Chickadee, 12; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Robin, 7; Bluebird, 6; Total, 37 species, 888 individuals.—PAUL DENT and DENT JOKERST.

Dewitt, Ark.—Dec. 20; 8 A.M. to 12 M. Clear; ground bare; wind light, south; temp. 40° to 60°. Five miles through heavy bottom-woods and cultivated fields. Mallard, 300; Mourning Dove, 14; Turkey Vulture, 9; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 2; Pileated Woodpecker, 4; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 15; Flicker, 5; Blue Jay, 15; Red-winged Blackbird, 60; Meadowlark, 14; Rusty Blackbird, 450; Bronzed Grackle, 76; Goldfinch, 29; White-throated

Sparrow, 96; Field Sparrow, 16; Junco, 150; Song Sparrow, 31; Swamp Sparrow, 7; Fox Sparrow, 2; Towhee, 1; Cardinal, 6; Cedar Waxwing, 50; Migrant Shrike, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 19; Pipit, 4; Mockingbird, 7; Brown Thrasher, 1; Carolina Wren, 9; Bewick's Wren, 1; Brown Creeper, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 17; Carolina Chickadee, 7; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 7; Hermit Thrush, 2; Robin, 13; Bluebird, 6. Total, 40 species, 1,463 individuals.—ALEXANDER WETMORE.

Aransas Pass, San Patricio Co., Texas.—Dec. 24; daylight until dark. Fair and calm; temp. 72°. Country visited: Mesquite prairies, fresh-water ponds, live-oak groves, bays and beaches. Loon, 1; Herring Gull, 25; Ring-billed Gull, 50; Laughing Gull, 25; Caspian Tern, 20; Royal Tern, 2; Gull-billed Tern, 50; Forster's Tern, 1; Florida Cormorant, 20; White Pelican, 5; Brown Pelican, 100; Gadwall, 2; (Green-winged?) Teal, 2; Shoveler, 2; Pintail, 1,000; Redhead, 75; Canvasback, 2; Lesser Scaup, 300; Ring-necked Duck, 1 (collected); (Hutchin's?) Goose, 6; Lesser Snow Goose, 35; (Ward's?) Heron, 10; Egret, 1; Little Blue Heron, 100; Yellow-crowned Night Heron, 3; Least Sandpiper, 6; Red-backed Sandpiper, 15; Semipalmated and Western Sandpiper, 100; Sanderling, 2; Greater Yellowlegs, 4; Lesser Yellowlegs, 1; Western Willet, 1,000+; Long-billed Curlew, 4; Hudsonian Curlew, 1; Black-bellied Plover, 25; Killdeer, 4; Semipalmated Plover, 2; Piping Plover, 1; Snowy Plover, 2; Turnstone, 8; Mourning Dove, 1; Mexican Ground Dove, 1; Inca Dove, 6; Turkey Vulture, 25; Black Vulture, 8; Marsh Hawk, 10; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Audubon's Caracara, 4; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 5; Phœbe, 4; Texas Horned Lark, 8; Red-eyed Cowbird, 3; Rio Grande Meadowlark, 75; Great-tailed Grackle, 250; Goldfinch sp., 1; Savannah Sparrow, 1; Field Sparrow, 2; Gray-tailed Cardinal, 10; Tree Swallow, 6; Loggerhead Shrike, 3; Myrtle Warbler, 25; Pipit sp., 15; Mockingbird, 10; Black-crested Titmouse, 2; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 4; Hermit Thrush subsp., 1. Total, 68 species, 3,497 individuals. Seen also on preceding and following days: Horned Grebe, 4; Pied-billed Grebe, 1; Red-breasted Merganser, 50; Hooded Merganser, 2; Mallard, 1; Baldpate, 4; White-fronted Goose, 11; Wood Ibis, 3; Louisiana Heron, 4; Black-crowned Night Heron, 2; Long-billed Dowitcher, 1; Horned Owl, 1; making a grand total of 80 species. Census gives no idea of the extreme abundance of shore-birds, which have been protected in Texas for three years. Shoveler and Forster's Tern much commoner than census would indicate.—LIEUT. CARROLL R. DUNHAM, U. S. R., and LIEUT. LUDLOW GRISCOM, U. S. R.

Eagle Lake, Texas.—Dec. 27; 8.30 A.M. to 12 M. and 1 to 4 P.M. Clear; wind light, south; temp. 55° to 65°. Walked 9 miles through marsh, cultivated lands, live oaks and scrub. Green-winged Teal, 15; Shoveler, 12; Coot, 8; Wilson's Snipe, 6; Least Sandpiper, 2; Killdeer, 8; Quail, 12; Mourning Dove, 1; Turkey Vulture, 15; Black Vulture, 30; Red-tailed Hawk, 4; Red-shouldered Hawk, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 3; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 8; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 10; Phoebe, 5; Blue Jay, 10; Crow, 2; Cowbird, 15; Red-winged Blackbird, 150; Meadowlark, 12; Brewer's Blackbird, 300; Great-tailed Grackle, 75; Goldfinch, 30; Vesper Sparrow, 4; Harris's Sparrow, 1; White-crowned Sparrow, 100; White-throated Sparrow, 5; Song Sparrow, 5; Swamp Sparrow, 2; Fox Sparrow, 2; Arctic Towhee, 5; Green-tailed Towhee, 1; Cardinal, 40; Cedar Waxwing, 40; Shrike, 2; Myrtle Warbler, 8; Yellow-throat, 7; Pipit, 75; Mockingbird, 50; Brown Thrasher, 30; Carolina Wren, 6; House Wren, 1; Long-billed Marsh Wren, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 3; Plumbeous Chickadee, 4; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 3; Hermit Thrush, 3; Robin, 7. Total, 51 species, 1,045 individuals.—ALEXANDER WETMORE.

Fremont, Neb.—Dec. 26; 8 A.M. to 12 M. Wind south, raw; temp. 18°; no snow. Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Flicker, 3; Prairie Horned Lark, 10; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 4; Red Crossbill, 1; Western Meadowlark, 1; Goldfinch, 2; Tree Sparrow, 15; Slate-colored Junco, 6; Brown Creeper, 2; Cedar Waxwing, 1; Chick-

adee, 12; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4; Robin, 1. Total, 16 species, 72 individuals.—LILY RUEGG BUTTON.

Omaha, Neb.—Dec. 27. Clear; no wind; ground bare; temp. 30°. Trips in four directions through parks partly wooded and cemeteries right about the city. Mallard, (male), 1; Wilson's Snipe, 2; (Broad-winged?) Hawk, 1; Long-eared Owl, 1; Barred Owl, 2; Screech Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 16; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 17; Blue Jay, 11; Crow, 1; Goldfinch, 1; Harris's Sparrow, 6; Tree Sparrow, 7; Slate-colored Junco, 261; Song Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 9; Brown Creeper, 3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Chickadee, 47; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1. Total, 22 species, 462 individuals.—MILES GREENLEAF, L. O. HORSKY, W. W. MARSH and S. R. TOWNE.

Fargo, N. D.—Dec. 23; 11.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Mostly cloudy; wind south, very light, shifting to north and starting to storm; very little snow on fields, 3 to 4 in. in woods; temp. 30°. Fields and woods along river; 12 to 14 miles on foot. Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Horned Lark? (flying at a distance), 2; Brown Creeper, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Chickadee, 1. Total, 5 species, 15 individuals.—O. A. STEVENS.

Bozeman, Mont.—Dec. 25; 9.30 A.M. to 12 M. and 2.30 P.M. to 4 P.M. Fair to cloudy; a trace of snow; calm; temp. 19° at start, 34° at return. Seven miles on foot. Belted Kingfisher, 1; Red-shafted Flicker, 2; Magpie, 10; Clarke's Nutcracker, 1; Redpoll, 40; Western Tree Sparrow, 16; Mountain Song Sparrow, 1; Bohemian Waxwing, 75; Long-tailed Chickadee, 17. Total, 9 species, 163 individuals.—NELSON LUNDWALL.

Missoula, Mont.—Dec. 25; 10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. Cloudy; no wind; freezing; ground bare. Six-mile circuit. Belted Kingfisher, 2; Batchelder's Downy Woodpecker, 1; Red-shafted Flicker, 5; Magpie, 2; Bohemian Waxwing, 1,000 or 1,200 in flocks averaging perhaps 200 each; Dipper, 3; Long-tailed Chickadee, 8. Total, 7 species, 21 individuals + Waxwings.—A. D. DuBois

Meridian, Idaho (irrigated farm lands).—Dec. 23; 8 A.M. to 2.45 P.M. Dark cloudy, raining about half the time; ground bare; grass growing a little; no wind; temp. 42° (?) at start, 48° (?) at return. Eleven miles on foot. Mallard, 155 (6 flocks); Shoveler (?), 3 (each one alone; only one seen at all well); Great Blue Heron, 2; Wilson's Snipe, 3; Killdeer, 12 (flock); Bob-white, 13 (covey and one bird heard in another place); Chinese Pheasant, 44; Western Mourning Dove, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 4 (2 or 3 may have been some other kind); Hawk sp. (large), 1; Long-eared Owl, 2; Short-eared Owl, 3; Red-shafted Flicker, 18; (Pallid?) Horned Lark, 193; Magpie, 259; Blackbird sp., 3; Western Meadowlark, 33 (nearly all singing); House Finch, 180; Pale Goldfinch (?), 31; Gambel's Sparrow, 65; Shufeldt's Junco, 258; Merrill's Song Sparrow, 51; White-rumped Shrike, 1; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 3. Total, 24 species, about 1,302 individuals.—ALEX. STALKER.

Denver, Col.—Dec. 25; 10 A.M. to 12.15 P.M., 8 miles by auto to eastern edge of city; 2.30 to 5.15 P.M., 14 miles by auto, south along Platte River. Clear; ground bare; temp. A.M., 28°, noon, 46°, and 5 P.M., 36°. South wind A.M., north wind P.M., both mild and light. Great Blue Heron, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 26; American Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Red-shafted Flicker, 4; Desert Horned Lark, 40; Magpie, 30; Red-winged Blackbird, 125; Meadowlark, 8; House Finch, 12; Tree Sparrow, 100; Slate-colored Junco, 1; Montana Junco, 1; Pink-sided Junco, 2; Gray-headed Junco, 1; Song Sparrow, 8; Northern Shrike, 2; Long-tailed Chickadee, 3. Total, 19 species, about 370 individuals.—W. H. BERGTOLD.

Fort Morgan, Col. (a cross-country walk of 5 miles and in returning following a river 6 miles).—Dec. 25; 8.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; very little snow scattered about; light west wind; temp. 30° at start, 45° at return. Eleven miles on foot. Wilson's Snipe, 14; Western Goshawk, 1; Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Red-shafted Flicker, 3; Desert Horned Lark, 10; American Magpie, 14; Piñon Jay, 5; Western Tree Sparrow, 125 (3 flocks); 1 flock of 40 Pink-sided and Gray-headed

Juncos; Northern Shrike, 1; Oregon Chickadee, 5. Total, 12 species, about 232 individuals. The Goshawk was seen coming up the river toward me as he was pursuing the Kingfisher. Just as the latter was close to me I stood up to get a better view, when the Hawk instantly halted in mid-air and retreated as the Kingfisher flew on past me. It was a rather exciting picture.—P. H. STEELE.

Sacaton, Arizona (from Santan Day School on Pima Indian Reservation to Gila River and return in circular route).—Dec. 25; 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; ground bare, plenty of feed for all; very calm; temp. average, 65°. Killdeer, 16; Gambel's Quail, 500; Mourning Dove, 31; Turkey Vulture, 6; Western Red-tailed Hawk, 4; Roadrunner, 4; Gila Woodpecker, 6; Red-shafted Flicker, 9; Red-winged Blackbird subsp., 30; Western Meadowlark, 60; Brewer's Blackbird, 80; Western Vesper Sparrow, 50; White-crowned Sparrow, 270; Intermediate Junco, 40; Texas Cardinal, 14; Western Blue Grosbeak (male), 1; White-rumped Shrike, 6; Palmer's Thrasher, 18; Lead-colored Bush-tit, 11. Total, 19 species, 1,156 individuals. The Blue Grosbeak was studied with 8x glasses at close range; dark blue in color; bluish bill, very strong and wide.—JOHN B. SLATE.

Spokane, Wash. (to Long Lake and back).—Dec. 23; 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Clear; ground bare; stiff north breeze; temp. 32° at start, 35° at return. Thirty miles by auto, 3 miles on foot. Observers together. Pied-billed Grebe, 1 (collected); Belted Kingfisher, 1; Red-shafted Flicker, 6; American Magpie, 2; American Red Crossbill, 8; Willow Goldfinch, 4; Oregon Junco, 25; Merrill's Song Sparrow, 2; Slender-billed Nuthatch, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Pygmy Nuthatch, 6; Oregon Chickadee, 10; Western Golden-crowned Kinglet, 7; Western Robin, 1; Western Bluebird, 5. Total, 15 species, 83 individuals. The weather so far this winter has been invariably mild, snowless and almost frostless, so that the usual flocks of birds from the north are mostly absent.—FREDERICK GREENWOOD, DR. A. H. BENEFIELD and WALTER BRUCE.

Multnomah (near Portland), Ore., to Columbia Slough (near Vancouver), Wash.—Dec. 23; 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. Clear; wind westerly; temp. 40°. Thirty miles by auto., 7 on foot. Observers together. Glaucous-winged Gull, 12; Herring Gull, 87; Mallard, 45; Canada Goose, 43; Great Blue Heron, 1; Killdeer, 1; Desert Sparrow Hawk, 2; Kennicott's Screech Owl, 1; Northwestern Flicker, 9; (Streaked?) Horned Lark, 51; Stellar's Jay, 7; Western Meadowlark, 27; Brewer's Blackbird, 35; Golden-crowned Sparrow, 2; Oregon Junco, 241; Rusty Song Sparrow, 19; Oregon Towhee, 11; Western Winter Wren, 1; Western Golden-crowned Kinglet, 11; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 15; Western Robin, 5; Western Bluebird, 5. Total, 22 species, about 630 individuals.—MAMIE E. CAMPBELL, A. L. CAMPBELL and O. I. GALE.

Portland, Ore.—Dec. 23; 9.30 A.M. to 1.15 P.M. and 1.45 to 5 P.M. Fair, after several days' hard rain; light wind, mostly northeast; ground bare; average temp. 41°. Glaucous-winged Gull, 13; California Gull, 18; Mallard, 8; Bufflehead, 4; Canada Goose, 100; Great Blue Heron, 2; American Coot, 25; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Desert Sparrow Hawk, 2; Northwestern Flicker, 6; Western Crow, 87; Northwestern Crow, 2; Western Meadowlark, 14; Willow Goldfinch, 50; Nuttall's Sparrow, 2; Golden-crowned Sparrow, 13; Oregon Junco, 115; Rusty Song Sparrow, 18; Yakutat Fox Sparrow, 1; Oregon Towhee, 7; Oregon Chickadee, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; Western Robin, 30. Total, 23 species, 520 individuals.—MARY E. RAKER.

Portland, Ore.—Dec. 26; 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 1.45 to 4.30 P.M. Ground bare; rain throughout day; temp. 43° to 58°. California Gull, 6; Mallard, 4; Blue-winged Teal, 5; Bufflehead, 100; Canada Goose, 1; American Coot, 10; Ring-necked Pheasant, 5; Desert Sparrow Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 2; Harris's Woodpecker, 1; Northwestern Flicker, 2; Willow Goldfinch, 4; Golden-crowned Sparrow, 12; Oregon Junco, 70; Rusty Song Sparrow, 16; Oregon Towhee, 7; Chestnut-backed Chickadee, 4; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; Western Robin, 30; Varied Thrush, 2. Total, 20 species, 277 individuals.—HELEN D. TONSETH.

Diablo, Calif. (within about 1 mile radius from post office).—Dec. 22; 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. Heavy fog all day; light west wind; temp. at start 33°, at return 42°. Killdeer, 23; California Quail, 85; (Cooper's?) Hawk, 1; Western Red-tail, 4; Desert Sparrow Hawk, 5; Nuttall's Woodpecker, 7; California Woodpecker, 42; Red-shafted Flicker, 45; Anna's Hummingbird, 6; Ash-throated Flycatcher, 1; Black Phoebe, 5; California Jay, 42; Western Meadowlark, 57; Brewer's Blackbird, 75; Green-backed Goldfinch, 7; Nuttall's and Gambel's Sparrows, 250; Golden-crowned Sparrow, 650; Western Tree Sparrow, 250; Oregon Junco, 250; Samuel's Song Sparrow, 100; Forbush's Sparrow, 2; Oregon Towhee, 32; California Towhee, 36; California Shrike, 3; Myrtle Warbler, 2; Audubon's Warbler, 25; Pipit, 150; Vigors's Wren, 27; Slender-billed Nuthatch, 5; Plain Titmouse, 68; Bush-tit, 56; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 15; Dwarf Hermit Thrush, 23; Western Bluebird, 18. Total, 34 species, about 2,366 individuals.—RICHARD COX.

Los Angeles, Calif. (within a diameter of 15 miles, including Hyperion, Nigger Slough, and some of the city parks and cemeteries).—Dec. 21; 7 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Clear; north wind, light; temp. 63° at start, 70° at return. Nine members of the Los Angeles Audubon Society, in seven parties. Territory reached by street car and automobile; observations taken on foot. Western Grebe, 3; Eared Grebe, 4; Pied-billed Grebe, 13; Glaucous-winged Gull, 3; Western Gull, 106; Herring Gull, 16; California Gull, 748; Ring-billed Gull, 222; Short-billed Gull, 2; Heermann's Gull, 14; Bonaparte's Gull, 354; Forster's Tern, 3; Farallon Cormorant, 27; White Pelican, 1; California Brown Pelican, 35; Baldpate, 1; Green-winged Teal, 2; Cinnamon Teal, 6; Shoveler, 6; Pintail 2; Redhead, 29; Canvasback, 23; Lesser Scaup, 17; Surf Scoter, 240; Ruddy Duck, 6; Bittern, 1; Great Blue Heron, 10; Egret, 7; Black-crowned Night Heron, 2; Sora, 1; Coot, 552; Northern Phalarope, 20; Least Sandpiper, 25; Western Sandpiper, 30; Sanderling, 225; Greater Yellowlegs, 2; Spotted Sandpiper, 1; Hudsonian Curlew, 36; Killdeer, 98; Snowy Plover, 22; Valley Quail, 272; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Band-tailed Pigeon, 2; Mourning Dove, 10; Turkey Vulture, 24; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Western Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Pigeon Hawk, 1; Desert Sparrow Hawk, 16; Barn Owl, 1; Short-eared Owl, 1; Burrowing Owl, 4; Roadrunner, 2; California Cuckoo, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 2; Willow Woodpecker, 1; Red-breasted Sapsucker, 1; Red-shafted Flicker, 31; Black-chinned Hummingbird, 1; Anna's Hummingbird, 53; Cassin's Kingbird, 3; Say's Phoebe, 9; Black Phoebe, 41; California Horned Lark, 200; California Jay, 33; Western Crow, 16; San Diego Redwing, 77; Western Meadowlark, 107; Brewer's Blackbird, 534; California Purple Finch, 5; House Finch, 897; Willow Goldfinch, 26; Green-backed Goldfinch, 57; Lawrence's Goldfinch, 6; Western Savannah Sparrow, 52; Belding's Sparrow, 14; Large-billed Sparrow, 2; Western Lark Sparrow, 14; Gambel's Sparrow, 235; Golden-crowned Sparrow, 40; Western Chipping Sparrow, 4; Thurber's Junco, 42; San Diego Song Sparrow, 89; San Diego Towhee, 17; Anthony's Towhee, 75; Phainopepla, 1; California Shrike, 33; Hutton's Vireo, 9; Audubon's Warbler, 314; Pacific Yellowthroat, 11; Pipit, 273; Western Mockingbird, 45; California Thrasher, 10; San Diego Wren, 8; Western House Wren, 10; Western Marsh Wren, 4; Plain Titmouse, 10; California Bush-tit, 208; Pallid Wren-tit, 40; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 21; Western Gnatcatcher, 8; Dwarf Hermit Thrush, 12; Western Robin, 21; Western Bluebird, 11. Total, 106 species, 6,988 individuals.—MRS. F. T. BICKNELL and MRS. ROBERT FARGO, DR. E. A. DIAL and MRS. W. H. MARTZ, MISS HELEN S. PRATT, MRS. JOSEPH ANTHONY, MR. L. E. WYMAN, MRS. C. H. HALL and MR. ALFRED COOKMAN.

San Francisco County (Golden Gate Park to Lake Merced), Calif. Dec. 23; 8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M. Cloudy, light southwest wind, 50° to 55°. Observers in two parties. Western Grebe, 9; Holboell's Grebe, 1; Eared Grebe, 57; Pied-billed Grebe, 11; Common Loon, 1; Glaucous-winged Gull, 6; Western Gull, 5,000; Herring Gull, 5,000; Ring-billed Gull, 5,000; California Gull, 1; Heermann's Gull, 1; Bonaparte's Gull, 2; Farallon Cormorant, 2; Mallard, 500; Baldpate, 46; Green-winged Teal, 150; Shoveler, 55;

Pintail, 2; Canvasback, 20; Lesser Scaup, 75; American Goldeneye, 1; Bufflehead, 6; Whistling Swan, 2; Great Blue Heron, 9; Black-crowned Night Heron, 1; Sora, 1; Coot, 800; Killdeer, 185; California Quail, 337; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Western Goshawk, 3; Western Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Desert Sparrow Hawk, 3; Western Belted Kingfisher, 1; Red-shafted Flicker, 6; Anna's Hummingbird, 22; Black Phoebe, 5; California Jay, 1; Bi-colored Blackbird, 463; Brewer's Blackbird, 18; Western Meadowlark, 35; Western Purple Finch, 1; California Linnet, 2; Green-backed Goldfinch, 1; Bryant's Marsh Sparrow, 2; Gambel's Sparrow, 1,200; Nuttall's Sparrow, 1,200; Santa Cruz Song Sparrow, 100; Golden-crowned Sparrow, 12; Sierra Junco, 55; Lincoln's Sparrow, 1; Yakutat Fox Sparrow, 4; San Francisco Towhee, 5; California Shrike, 1; Hutton's Vireo, 2; Audubon's Warbler, 475; Salt Marsh Yellowthroat, 6; Pipit, 70; Vigors's Wren, 5; Western Winter Wren, 2; Tule Wren, 1; Santa Cruz Chickadee, 16; Coast Bush-tit, 49; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1; Dwarf Hermit Thrush, 7; Western Robin, 2. Total, 67 species, 9,868 individuals. On December 24, the following, also, in the near vicinity: American Bittern, 1; Western Sandpiper, (flock); Least Sandpiper; Hudsonian Curlew, 1; Western Mourning Dove; Marsh Hawk; California Woodpecker; Western Crow; Western Bluebird. Grand total, 76 species, for two days.—W. A. SQUIRES, C. R. THOMAS, and HAROLD E. HANSEN.

Santa Barbara, Calif. (Mission Canyon, Stearns Wharf, Laguna Blanca, west to La Patera—12 miles over all).—Dec. 26; 6 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. Partially overcast to clear; light rain the preceding evening; temp. 51° at 6 A. M. Forty miles by automobile and on foot. Observers together. Western Grebe, 7; Horned Grebe, 1; Eared Grebe, 20; Pied-billed Grebe, 7; Glaucous-winged Gull, 3; Western Gull, 600; California Gull, 250; Ring-billed Gull, 150; Heermann's Gull, 40; Bonaparte's Gull, 60; Royal Tern, 6; Farallon Cormorant, 2,500; Brandt's Cormorant, 500; California Brown Pelican, 60; Mallard, 3; Baldpate, 60; Green-winged Teal, 40; Cinnamon Teal, 3; Shoveler, 1,000; Pintail, 2,000; Canvasback, 90; Lesser Scaup, 300; White-winged Scoter, 300; Surf Scoter, 40; Ruddy Duck, 400; Bittern, 1; Great Blue Heron, 6; Sora, 1; California Black Rail, 1; Coot, 1,000; Least Sandpiper, 200; Red-backed Sandpiper, 3; Western Sandpiper, 100; Sanderling, 250; Spotted Sandpiper, 3; Black-bellied Plover, 50; Killdeer, 40; Snowy Plover, 4; Valley Quail, 10; Mourning Dove, 2; Turkey Vulture, 7; White-tailed Kite, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Western Redtail, 4; Golden Eagle, 1; Duck Hawk, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 8; Barn Owl, 1; Burrowing Owl, 2; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Nuttall's Woodpecker, 1; California Woodpecker, 14; Red-shafted Flicker, 20; Anna's Hummingbird, 10; Say's Phoebe, 8; Black Phoebe, 6; California Horned Lark, 200; California Jay, 6; San Diego Redwing, 700; Western Meadowlark, 200; Brewer's Blackbird, 400; House Finch, 200; Willow Goldfinch, 2; Green-backed Goldfinch, 2; Western Savannah Sparrow, 200; Belding's Marsh Sparrow, 20; Large-billed Marsh Sparrow, 5; Western Lark Sparrow, 5; Gambel's Sparrow, 800; Golden-crowned Sparrow, 40; Sierra Junco, 10; San Diego Song Sparrow, 20; Spurred Towhee, 1; Anthony's Towhee, 6; Tree Swallow, 5; California Shrike, 14; Hutton's Vireo, 1; Dusky Warbler, 1; Audubon's Warbler, 500; Tule Yellowthroat, 20; Pipit, 400; Western Mockingbird, 2; Western House Wren, 1; Tule Wren, 6; Plain Titmouse, 4; Bush-tit, 40; Pallid Wren-tit, 3; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 8; Western Gnatcatcher, 2; Dwarf Hermit Thrush, 6; Western Robin, 1; Western Bluebird, 8. Total, 92 species, about 14,000 individuals. The California Black Rail, the first I have ever seen at Santa Barbara, was flushed at close range in the Estero, within the city limits. On the 24th: Pacific Loon; Parasitic Jaeger; Herring Gull; Baird's Cormorant; Old-squaw (a female narrowly scrutinized); Wilson's Snipe; Cooper's Hawk; Red-bellied Hawk; Pigeon Hawk; California Screech Owl; and Auburn Cañon Wren. For two days, 103 species. This small list is due in part to an unusually dry season, in part to the recent destruction (by fire) of much of the neighboring chaparral, but most of all to the absence of preliminary scouting trips.—GILES E. DAWSON and WILLIAM LEON DAWSON.

Bird-Lore's Advisory Council

WITH some slight alterations, we reprint below the names and addresses of the ornithologists forming BIRD-LORE'S 'Advisory Council,' which were first published in BIRD-LORE for February, 1900.

To those of our readers who are not familiar with the objects of the Council, we may state that it was formed for the purpose of placing students in direct communication with an authority on the bird-life of the region in which they live, to whom they might appeal for information and advice in the many difficulties which beset the isolated worker.

The success of the plan during the seventeen years that it has been in operation fully equals our expectations. From both students and members of the Council we have had very gratifying assurances of the happy results attending our efforts to bring the specialist in touch with those who appreciate the opportunity to avail themselves of his wider experience.

It is requested that all letters of inquiry to members of the Council be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope for use in replying.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

- ALASKA.—Dr. C. Hart Merriam, 1919 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
ARIZONA.—Harriet I. Thornber, Tucson, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.—Joseph Grinnell, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
CALIFORNIA.—Walter K. Fisher, Palo Alto, Calif.
COLORADO.—Dr. W. H. Bergtold, 1159 Rose St., Denver, Colo.
CONNECTICUT.—J. H. Sage, Portland, Conn.
DELAWARE.—S. N. Rhoads, Haddonfield, N. J.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Dr. C. W. Richmond, U. S. Nat'l. Mus., Washington, D. C.
FLORIDA.—Frank M. Chapman, Am. Mus. Nat. History, New York City.
FLORIDA, Western.—R. W. Williams, Jr., Talahassee, Fla.
GEORGIA.—Dr. Eugene Murphy, Augusta, Ga.
ILLINOIS, Northern.—B. T. Gault, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
ILLINOIS, Southern.—Robert Ridgway, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.
INDIANA.—A. W. Butler, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.
IOWA.—C. R. Keyes, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
KANSAS.—University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.
LOUISIANA.—Prof. George E. Beyer, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
MAINE.—A. H. Norton, Society of Natural History, Portland, Maine.
MASSACHUSETTS.—William Brewster, Cambridge, Mass.
MICHIGAN.—Prof. W. B. Barrows, Agricultural College, Mich.
MINNESOTA.—Dr. T. S. Roberts, Millard Hall, University of Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.
MISSOURI.—O. Widmann, 5105 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.
MONTANA.—Prof. J. M. Elrod, University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.
NEBRASKA.—Dr. R. H. Walcott, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
NEVADA.—Dr. A. K. Fisher, Biological Survey, Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Dr. G. M. Allen, Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Boston.

- NEW JERSEY, Northern.—Frank M. Chapman, Am. Mus. Nat. History, New York City.
 NEW JERSEY, Southern.—Witmer Stone, Academy Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.
 NEW MEXICO.—Dr. A. K. Fisher, Biological Survey, Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.
 NEW YORK, Eastern.—Dr. A. K. Fisher, Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.
 NEW YORK, Western.—E. H. Eaton, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.
 NORTH DAKOTA.—Prof. O. G. Libby, University, N. D.
 NORTH CAROLINA.—Prof. T. G. Pearson, 1974 Broadway, New York City.
 OHIO.—Prof. Lynds Jones, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.
 OKLAHOMA.—Dr. A. K. Fisher, Biological Survey, Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.
 OREGON.—W. L. Finley, Milwaukee, Ore.
 PENNSYLVANIA, Eastern.—Witmer Stone, Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.
 PENNSYLVANIA, Western.—W. E. Clyde Todd, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 RHODE ISLAND.—H. S. Hathaway, Box 1466, Providence, R. I.
 SOUTH CAROLINA.—Dr. P. M. Rea, Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.
 TEXAS.—H. P. Attwater, Houston, Texas.
 UTAH.—Prof. Marcus E. Jones, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 VERMONT.—Prof. G. H. Perkins, Burlington, Vt.
 VIRGINIA.—Dr. W. C. Rives, 1723 I Street, Washington, D. C.
 WASHINGTON.—Samuel F. Rathburn, Seattle, Wash.
 WEST VIRGINIA.—Dr. W. C. Rives, 1723 I Street, Washington, D. C.
 WISCONSIN.—H. L. Ward, Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis.

CANADA

- ALBERTA.—G. F. Dippie, Calgary, Alta.
 BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Francis Kermode, Provincial Museum, Victoria, B. C.
 MANITOBA.—Ernest Thompson Seton, Greenwich, Conn.
 NOVA SCOTIA.—Harry Piers, Provincial Museum, Halifax, N. S.
 ONTARIO, Eastern.—James H. Fleming, 267 Rusholme Road, Toronto, Ont.
 ONTARIO, Western.—W. E. Saunders, London, Ont.
 QUEBEC.—E. D. Wintle, 189 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

MEXICO

- E. W. Nelson, Biological Survey, Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.

WEST INDIES

- C. B. Cory, Field Museum, Chicago, Ill.

GREAT BRITAIN

- Clinton G. Abbott, Rhinebeck, New York.

Book News and Reviews

BIRDS OF AMERICA. Editor-in-Chief, T. GILBERT PEARSON; Consulting Editor, JOHN BURROUGHS; Managing Editor, GEORGE GLADDEN; Associate Editor, J. ELLIS BURDICK; Special Contributors, EDWARD H. FORBUSH, HERBERT K. JOB, WILLIAM L. FINLEY, L. NELSON NICHOLS; Artists, L. A. FUERTES, R. B. HORSFALL, R. I. BRASHER, HENRY THURSTON. Nature Lovers' Library, The University Society, Inc., New York City, 1917. Three vols. 4to. Vol. I, xviii + 272 pages; Vol. II, xiv + 271 pages; Vol. III, xviii + 289 pages.

These handsome, well-made volumes contain descriptions of the plumage, nest and eggs, a statement of the range, and description of the habits of the birds of America north of Mexico.

The descriptions of plumage and outline of distribution are based upon Ridgway's standard 'Birds of North and Middle America.' Species not as yet treated in that work are here described by R. I. Brasher.

The biographies, as the title-page indicates, are from a variety of sources. Some have been contributed by well-known ornithologists of wide experience and contain much original matter. Others have been compiled from various works. They average three-fourth of a page in length, and, so far as these limits permit, usually present a pleasing and satisfactory sketch of the life history of the species. The absence of migration dates, however, detracts from their practical value for the field student. A similar omission is found in the text devoted to nests and eggs.

These volumes are profusely illustrated with photographs of birds from nature, from mounted specimens, and from drawings, both uncolored and colored. It is to be regretted that, in justice to the *bona fide* wild-life photographer, the photographs of living birds are not clearly distinguished from those of mounted ones. It is true that photographs of Habitat Groups and other subjects in the American Museum, obviously depict mounted speci-

mens. It is equally obvious that photographs by Allen, Finley, Bohlman, and Job, for example, portray wild birds. But there are others, attributed to contributors who are included in the book's 'Advisory Board' under the head of 'Naturalists' or 'Wild Life Photographer,' which are quite as obviously made from mounted birds placed amid more or less appropriate surroundings out-of-doors. The inclusion of these 'faked' pictures in a work of this nature is unfair not only to the reader, but to every honest bird photographer.

The uncolored drawings of birds by Brasher, Horsfall, and Thurston vary much in character. Some are excellent, while others betray an evident unfamiliarity in life with the species figured, and few show that genius for bird portraiture which characterizes the work of Fuertes.

The colored plates of birds are by the last-named artist and were drawn by him to illustrate Eaton's standard work on the 'Birds of New York,' in which they originally appeared. We fail, however, to find any statement to this effect, and the inclusion of Mr. Fuertes' name on the title-page of the work with that of the artists who have made drawings for this work leaves one to infer that his drawings, in spite of the reference on them to the New York State Museum, also were made for it. As a matter of fact, we are informed that these drawings by Fuertes were included in this work without his knowledge, and that he has instituted proceedings against the publishers of it for the unauthorized use of his name.—F. M. C.

AUDUBON THE NATURALIST: A History of His Life and Times. By FRANCIS HOBART HERRICK, Ph.D., Sc. D. In two volumes, illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York; London, 1917. 8vo. Vol. I, xi + 451 pages, Vol. II, xiii + 494 pages.

In these two notable volumes Professor Herrick has shown that a mind trained to the pursuit of ornithological

biography may be employed to equal advantage in the study of the biography of an ornithologist. His work is characterized by keen, patient, persistent, thorough search for information bearing directly or indirectly on his theme, by breadth of knowledge, both ornithological and historical, which gives him a clear perception of the significance and relations of facts and events, by facility of expression, and by a sympathy with his subject which does not, however, handicap his judgment or predetermine his point of view.

Add to this equipment an evident interest in his task which has made it a labor of love, and it is clear that the fruit of this labor must be given high rank in the literature of biography. Taken in connection with Audubon's 'Journals,' published by his granddaughter, Maria R. Audubon (Scribner, 2 vols.), Professor Herricks' scholarly memoir gives us as complete, adequate, and faithful a history of Audubon's life as we may ever expect to have.

Among the surprising amount of new information concerning Audubon's early life which Professor Herrick has unearthed, the discovery of the place and date of Audubon's birth of course stands pre-eminent.

Heretofore the evidence available has led to the generally accepted belief that Audubon was born at Mandeville, La., on May 5, 1780. Professor Herrick, however, presents data which prove that the great naturalist first saw the light at Les Cayes, Haiti, April 26, 1785.

From this date to the day of his death, January 27, 1851, Professor Herrick gives us a detailed history of the remarkable life of this remarkable and lovable man.

Through it all runs the exhibition of those traits which are shown only by the man born with that intense interest in birds which gives them at all times and in all places first claim to his attention. Whether as a schoolboy in France, as a youthful farmer in Pennsylvania, as a merchant in Kentucky, or as a teacher of drawing in Cincinnati, Audubon's

inherent love of birds is constantly in evidence. There were no fellow ornithologists, no one to stimulate or encourage him—indeed, his ornithological pursuits were the immediate cause of disaster in his commercial ventures—nor had he up to this time (1820) conceived the idea of his stupendous undertaking. But the germ was there, nothing could prevent its growth, and it finally carried him triumphant through all the hardships and difficulties of ornithological exploration and the even greater trials of ornithological publication.

To everyone the history of Audubon's life must possess the combined fascination of biography and romance; but to the ornithologist it is a thrilling demonstration of the impelling power contained in an inborn love of bird-life. No manual or textbooks of ornithology can ever teach him the lesson which he may read in every chapter of this work, the lesson that, given a genuine love of birds, he has stored within him a potential force which will enable him to develop his talents to the utmost limit of achievement.—F. M. C.

The Ornithological Magazines

THE CONDOR.—The number of 'The Condor,' for November, 1917, contains two general articles, several brief notes and editorials, and the index of the volume. The principal articles comprise 'The Birds of Molly Island, Yellowstone National Park,' by M. P. Skinner, and a description of 'A New Subspecies of *Geothlypis beldingi*,' by Harry C. Oberholser. Molly Island is a small island in the southeastern arm of Yellowstone Lake, 20 miles off the usual tourist route, and consequently not often visited. The birds include about 700 White Pelicans and 1,000 California Gulls which utilize the island as a nesting-ground, and a few Caspian Terns which have been observed in spring but thus far not found actually breeding. Yellowstone Lake, while one of the important breeding-places of the White Pelican and California Gull, is not the most eastern nesting-ground as intimated,

since both species breed as far east as North Dakota. Under the name *Geothlypis beldingi goldmani*, Oberholser has separated the Yellowthroat of the central part of the Peninsula of Lower California and has selected a specimen from San Ignacio as the type of the new form.

The short notes include two records of the breeding of the Sierra Junco at Berkeley in 1917, some additional observations on the occurrence of Goshawks in California

during the winter of 1916, and other notes of interest.

This number concludes Vol. XIX, which contains 198 pages and shows a reduction of 20 per cent from the size of the previous volume. Doubtless present high prices of paper and presswork are responsible for the decrease in the number of pages, but it is to be hoped that it will not be necessary again to reduce the volume below the limit attained a year or two ago.—T. S. P.



SNOWY OWL

Photograph by H. and E. Pittman

The accompanying photograph of a Snowy Owl was taken in Saskatchewan during the severe winter of 1915-16. During that winter I must have seen nine or ten different birds of this species—more than I have ever seen in a season before or since.

A large straw-pile was left for the young cattle, with two portable granaries to provide shelter. By making a detour it was possible to reach the long cattle-barn from the house without going in sight of the straw-pile, and from the barn it was possible to reach the granaries unseen; it was from one of these that the photographs were taken. The Owl, and later on another one, stayed around the buildings and corrals two or three weeks.—H. H. PITTMAN, Hartney, Manitoba.

Bird-Lore

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Devoted to the Study and Protection of Birds

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Edited by FRANK M. CHAPMAN

Contributing Editor, MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT

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Bird-Lore's Motto:

A Bird in the Bush Is Worth Two in the Hand

WITH the appearance of this number, BIRD-LORE enters upon its twentieth year. During the two decades of its existence the organization for which it stands has become a firmly established, powerful influence in the conservation of bird-life and in the dissemination of knowledge concerning the value of these winged protectors of our crops and "most eloquent expression of Nature's beauty, joy, and freedom."

Adequate laws for the protection of birds have been passed and their enforcement assured. Scores of bird-refuges and nesting-grounds have been guarded by Audubon wardens and their once persecuted inhabitants, now certain of protection, are returning to their own, and so increasing that those who come after us may be promised those sights in the bird world of which an earlier generation has written. How this preservation of the most attractive of Nature's forms would have delighted the man for whom our Society is named and whose most recent biography is reviewed in this number of BIRD-LORE!

But first among the notable achievements of the Audubon Association is its work in the schools. During the last three years alone over half a million children have been enrolled in its Junior Classes and have received systematic instruction in the value and beauty of birds. The limit to which this profoundly important phase of the Association's work

may be developed is set only by the extent of the resources which may be devoted to it. If the Association had nothing else to its credit but this awakening of the child's mind to the uplifting influences of an acquaintance with birds, it would be eminently deserving of the support which the public has so generously accorded it.

The clouds of war should not be permitted to cast their shadow over this work. However much we may be called upon to give for the honor of our country and the freedom of mankind, our children should not be deprived of even a fractional part of their heritage in nature.

SIX young men from the American Museum's Department of Birds and Mammals have answered their country's Call to Colors. Anthony is a lieutenant of artillery; Boyle has been in France for months, the first of the group to reach there; Chapin, Empey and Griscom are lieutenants of infantry; and Leo Miller, a lieutenant of aviation.

It is an honor-roll of which the Museum may well be proud. All but one of these men have had more or less, several of them exceptional, experience in zoölogical exploration, and we cannot but feel that the spirit which led them cheerfully to accept the hardships and dangers they have encountered in the pursuit of their profession as naturalists has prompted them eagerly to offer their services in this call to a higher duty. We are sure that it will enable them to meet the vital tests of endurance and courage which await them.

This we do know, that their experience in the field helped prepare them for their entrance examinations as well as for the subsequent courses of study and training through which they received their commissions.

We commend to Bird Clubs for discussion the possible relation between the unfavorable climatic conditions which prevailed over so wide an area last spring and the existing scarcity of winter birds.

The Audubon Societies

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Edited by ALICE HALL WALTER

Address all communications relative to the work of this department to the Editor, 67 Oriole Avenue, Providence, R. I.

A NEW YEAR'S GREETING

" 'Tis always morning somewhere, and above
The awakening continents, from shore to shore
Somewhere the birds are singing evermore!"

—HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

A STEP FORWARD

The year 1918 brings with it many new problems but an equal number of possibilities in the way of real progress. It has long been the wish of the School Department that our State Audubon Societies might be more closely brought together, so that, individually, each might share the benefit of a knowledge of what all collectively are doing. At present, many valuable leaflets, bulletins and larger publications are being issued by State Audubon Societies which do not reach the audience of which they are worthy.

There could not fail to be an added zeal in our State Audubon work if more intimate exchanges of reports and observations of bird-study were possible. Take, for example, the recent bulletins in magazine form, published by the Illinois Audubon Society. Here is a wealth of carefully prepared, recent observations and lines of work carried on in the state, which would be valuable and most suggestive to any other State Audubon Society. These bulletins certainly show a decided step forward in the recognition of workable material and live observation. Without attempting to review them, a brief outline of the different aspects of bird-study with which they deal may suggest to other State Societies an improved point of departure. First, these bulletins are charmingly illustrated with pictures showing the discriminating photographer and nature-lover. Second, certain broad fields of study are definitely approached, covering areas within the state which deserve particular notice either on account of their natural beauties and advantages or their possibilities of reclamation and ultimate productivity. Thus 'The Ozark Region of Illinois' is described historically in connection with its ecological and ornithological significance, as one of several tracts, which should be put "under the public care at a time when purchase would incur but little expense," and the Illinois Audubon Society is particularly named as the proper sponsor of a movement to preserve this tract as "a refuge for wild life and as a source of pleasure to coming generations." Similarly, an article dealing with farm and orchard surveys,

"primitive" areas, comparison of nesting records, the invasion of new areas, and town or city bird censuses maps out definite work to be profitably done in home surroundings, whether rural or urban.

The adventures of a party of Boy Scouts on a trip of discovery down the Embarras River, the work of teachers of zoölogy and nature-study, of local Bird Clubs, and of museums and individual observers *who have things of value to report* are given space in a most helpful way. The underlying objects of the Illinois Audubon Society itself are not overlooked, for both legislative and educational matters of moment are brought clearly to the attention of the reader. It is well worth while to publish such parts of the state and federal game laws as should be made familiar to everyone, whether adult or child, and it is equally of value to collate a bird bibliography especially applicable to the study of birds in the home state of an Audubon Society as is done in these bulletins. The editorials also, are to the point and practical, and are written evidently to aid the farmer as well as the teacher or scholar. Check-lists of Illinois birds, arranged according to orders and comparative local seasonal lists, place within the reach of every child and Audubon Society member information which otherwise might be unattainable by reason of expense or lack of acquaintance with the nature-books in libraries or actual working lists of reliable ornithologists. Altogether, the appearance of these bulletins is most hopeful for a broader, and far more practical and coördinated grasp of bird-study in relation to Audubon Society ends and aims.

From time to time the School Department will bring to the notice of its readers publications of this nature, and, in doing so, invites the coöperation of State Societies in sending copies of such publications for inspection. The success of nature-study undoubtedly depends much upon the united effort of State Audubon Societies and their friends with that of teachers and pupils. Again, the emphasis must be laid upon *unity, not only of purpose, but also of action*.—A. H. W.

JUNIOR AUDUBON WORK

For Teachers and Pupils

Exercise XXXVII: Correlated with Physiology and Spelling

THE BIRD'S STORE OF ENERGY

In 1915, we commenced a series of simple studies in structure. The plan of a bird was discussed, some of the most striking features of its skeleton, namely, lightness, compactness, and stability were noted, and the adaptation of the beak and tail and the development and use of feathers were briefly touched upon. All of these parts of a bird's structure are important in its flight, search for food, and nest-building, but they are not the parts which first of all produce its

energy. We know that, of all living creatures, birds have the greatest amount of energy and are most tireless in their activities. The secret of this fund of power must be sought in the organs of digestion and circulation.

One might suppose that a much larger body would be needed to generate as much energy as a bird needs, and that a framework of elephantine size, for example, would be productive of far greater speed in flight and endurance in cold, storms, or continuous exertion. That this is not only not the case, but is quite unnecessary and even impracticable, Nature has demonstrated during untold ages; for we have now at hand so many of her former experiments in various types of flying monsters for comparison, that we can safely be assured that the modern bird, endowed with flight, has been developed along the most effective and economical lines, to take its part in the world-complex of living organisms.

Just how this has been brought about, the study of comparative anatomy tells us, for without it, some of the peculiarities of the bird's structure would be an insoluble puzzle. In this exercise, therefore, let us search for some of the reasons why a bird is able to produce and keep up so great an amount of motor-power, or energy, observing that this energy is most strikingly expressed in the form of motion and heat in the case of a bird. When one calls to mind a Hummingbird, poising on wings which vibrate so rapidly that they cannot be clearly seen, it is certain that there must be a remarkably perfect mechanism for transmitting the energy which sustains such rapid, and long-continued motion. Great wheels chained to roaring waterfalls and belted to smaller wheels, which in turn move giant gangway saws or huge millstones, scarcely produce an amount of power which will cause more rapid motion.

Again, if one considers a bird like the Penguin, which nests in Antarctic regions, incubating its single egg and rearing its nestling young successfully with no other aid than a particularly warm blanket of fat which keeps in the heat of its body so that it does not succumb to the cold and freeze, it is clear that the energy necessary to keep up and conserve this body heat must be practically never-failing.

The temperature of our own bodies as ordinarily taken by placing a temperature-bulb under the tongue, is normally 98.6° F. On the surface of the skin the temperature varies around 90° F., while inside the body, in the liver, it rises as high as 107° F.

Birds normally maintain a temperature of over 100° F, in general 10° to 12° higher than our own, which is an indication of the rapid rate at which they generate heat. It is useful to remember that no other living organisms have so high a body-temperature. Now the question arises: What produces this wonderful amount of motion and heat, and having once produced it, what keeps it up? A fire will burn fiercely when first kindled, but it soon dies down unless replenished. In a similar manner, as fuel must be constantly supplied to keep up a fire, so fuel in the form of food must be supplied to keep up the energy

necessary to maintain the heat of the body or any of its activities such as motion, locomotion, or, in man, an activity like the power of thinking.

Food, then, is the real source of the bird's unsurpassed energy, and, consequently, the food-habits of birds form one of the most important and instructive chapters in their life-history. In this exercise there is not space to devote to the kinds of food birds eat, since our object now is to gain some idea of how food is transmitted into a sufficient amount of energy to maintain the tireless activities of birds. It is evident that whatever the process of taking in and digesting food is, it must be governed by certain regulations.

Some of these regulations in the case of birds are:

1. Capacity for a rapid, large, and frequent intake of food.
2. Capacity for rapid and thorough digestion.
3. Capacity for rapid elimination of all waste material.

All of the powerful apparatus necessary to keep up the bird's food-factory must, moreover, conform to the requirements of its general structure, which, we have recalled, are lightness, compactness, and stability. In other words, the bird must at one and the same time keep up a maximum of food-producing energy with a minimum of apparatus. It is a wonderful problem worked out in some of Nature's most perfect ways.

Watching a bird eat, perhaps the most surprising thing is the amount it eats and the rapidity with which it eats. Although a bird may occasionally get choked or have a pain from such hasty and unlimited eating, it is probable that its digestion is so carefully regulated that few upsets of this kind occur. Nature has provided birds with two very effective contrivances to take care of the large amounts of quickly gulped food, namely a crop and a gizzard. The crop, you may recall, is between the mouth and the stomach, a sort of half-way reservoir where food can be stored until the stomach is ready to take charge of it. Now a bird's stomach is made up of two parts, a *proventriculus* or glandular stomach, resembling the human stomach, with gastric juices to aid in breaking up particles of food, and a gizzard or grinding-mill, as it might be described, from its thick walls and content of stones, swallowed by the bird for the actual purpose of grinding its food. Following the digestive apparatus on farther through its tortuous windings, we discover that as soon as all of the useful parts of the food-materials in the stomach have been broken up and passed on into the blood to be circulated throughout the body, the refuse or non-usable parts, are rapidly pushed along out of the food-tube to make room for a fresh supply. This well-nigh perfect system of digestion insures to the bird the ability to produce, by means of an unusually large amount of food, the immense motor-power which it requires for its daily activities. Could we examine in detail this digestive outfit, we should understand far more clearly the value of birds as the friends of man and the guardians of forests and fields. At the same time, we should be more than ever impressed with Nature's ability to perfect a plan in a special manner for a particular purpose. Although

it is too long and complicated a story for us, as yet, to follow through, we can learn it bit by bit, as we study more and more into the subject of the bird's structure.

When we come to the circulatory system of the bird, which goes hand in hand with its digestive system, the same economy of apparatus is found, *without loss of thoroughness*. In birds, the blood is kept pure and moving rapidly, especially to the relatively huge flight muscles, for it is very necessary to have constantly on hand fresh, air-purified blood in sufficient quantity to aid in producing the energy which must be ceaselessly transmitted into heat and motion and other uses.

If you could look at the heart of a fish and the heart of a reptile and the heart of a bird, with all the arteries, veins, and tiny tubes called capillaries that go into them, you would have one of Nature's interesting stories before you. It is something to look forward to as you study more, and though it is in places difficult to discover all the reasons for the different ways in which the blood of fishes, reptiles, and birds circulates, there is *always* a reason and it can be found out by careful study.

A point to emphasize now is the practical working of the bird's internal machinery and, as already said, this centers around food. With the bird, it is always food and more food. In fact, food is the mainspring of all life, and this we are coming to realize in these days of stress and war, as never before in this generation. If the food-relations of different races and classes of men could be more equally adjusted, it is probable that the major woes of mankind would disappear, for the demand for food and for more food is constantly uppermost in our daily life, with the increase and spread of population. Birds have then a problem quite like our own to face, which should lend interest and sympathy to our study of and relations with them. It is a modern philosopher who says: "The haps and mishaps of the hungry make up natural history."

In this year of 1918 we are all called upon to conserve and to produce more food than ever before. The birds can help us if we will help them. One way to take hold of this question of the food-relations of birds and man is to classify the different kinds of food and food-habits—first, of birds and, second, of man.

A simple scheme with reference to birds, as follows, may be suggestive to you, in making out a similar scheme for man:

I

1. Fish-eating birds.
2. Vegetarian birds. Weed-seed, fruit, grass and tender weeds.
3. Insectivorous birds.
4. Carnivorous birds.
5. Birds which eat more than one kind of food.
6. Birds which vary their food during the different seasons of the year.
7. Birds which eat carrion or are of scavenger habit.
8. Birds which feed in flocks and reasons for the kinds of damage they may unwittingly do to crops.

9. Birds which distribute seeds: useful to man; harmful to man.
10. Birds as guano-producers. Actual money-value to man.
11. Birds as guardians of forests; as pruners of vegetation.
12. Birds in relation to destructive insect pests; fungous pests.

Refer to *Useful Birds and Their Protection* by E. H. Forbush; *Birds in Their Relation to Man*, by Weed and Dearborn; and bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture on Economic Ornithology.

II

1. Kinds of food of different races of men.
2. Distribution of staple articles of food, such as wheat, corn, rye, barley, sugarcane, vegetables, fruits, rice and other cereals, coffee, tea, *cacao*, *cocanut*, dates, figs, fish, and shell-fish.
3. Supply of milk, cream, fats, and meat and necessity for any or all of these.
4. Which kinds of food are most indispensable to life?
5. Which kinds properly cooked and properly eaten will produce the most energy?
6. Which kinds are produced in the greatest abundance?
7. Which kinds are used by the greatest number of people?
8. Which kinds of food preferred by man do birds eat?
9. Which kinds used by man do birds protect?
10. Which kinds are capable of being improved? How?
11. Which kinds can be grown in a home-garden? Which, only in large and specially cultivated areas?
12. How can man best help birds so that they in turn may help him best?

See *Crop Zones and Life-Zones of the United States*, by D. C. Hart Merriam; Bulletin No. 10, 1898, U. S. Department of Agriculture; *Work of Luther Burbank*; *Wild Bird Guests*, by Ernest Harold Baynes.—A. H. W.

FOR AND FROM ADULT AND YOUNG OBSERVERS

SOME HIGH-SCHOOL METHODS OF BIRD-STUDY

In response to inquiries concerning our work, I wish to inform you of what we are doing here in the way of interesting the students in birds and bird-study.

During the first two weeks in February I showed a set of lantern-slides to all our first-year classes and encouraged them to form a Junior Audubon Society. The slides showed types of winter birds and methods of attracting birds. In my talk I emphasized the economic importance of birds.

Since that time, under the direction of Miss Amy E. Hale, about forty students have formed a society. They are to send their names this week.

This past week, through the direction of the South County Rod and Gun Club and the State Bird Commission, thirty-five students have distributed 300 pounds of scratch-feed and the Boy Scouts each carried a bag of grain when they started on their hike. The newspapers have reported

this, and some wholesome aid has been given to interesting the people in finding the birds.

Miss Hale in her Introductory Science Classes has planned extra work for credit in recognizing and keeping records of birds and bird migrations. Several have started records of this kind. I hope that the stories and records of this work will be worth sending to you later.—ISRAEL R. SHELDON, *Principal, Westerly High School, Westerly, R. I.*

BIRD CONSERVATION IN CEMETERIES AND PARKS

Bird-lovers generally are beginning to realize what wonderful opportunities for bird conservation are to be found in our city cemeteries and, possibly, even in the small city parks, wherever the vagrant cat problem is not too much

neglected. Philadelphia, with the largest natural park in the world, has just decided to utilize the wonderful resources for increasing the bird-life about the city, a very necessary consideration with all the added vegetable-gardens under cultivation this year. Insecticides are necessary and helpful, but the best insect-destroyers of all do not come in bottles or packages, but in nests and bird-boxes.

Under the encouragement of Mrs. W. Hersey Thomas, a student of birds and insect life, the children in the Friends' Schools of Philadelphia and Germantown have this past spring made a number of Bluebird and Wren-boxes, and, with the coöperation of the Park Commission, forty of these boxes have already been erected in Fairmount Park, about Chamounix, and on the upper part of Lincoln Drive. More



THE GIRARD AVENUE JUNIOR
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will follow next year. Feeding-stations for winter care of the birds will soon be put up, and bird-patrols among the school-children will look after them.

This movement, if consistently developed, should succeed in increasing the

knowledge of birds and their usefulness to man better than mere class-room work and could well be made part of the regular curriculum in our schools.

Every child interested means one less unconscious destroyer of bird-life and one more active helper in its conservation.

[To these practical suggestions, the School Department can add only its unreserved approbation. Concrete work with a *definite end in view* will help to raise the standard of bird-study more than any other one thing. For further advice in this matter, see Circular No. 2, 'Cemeteries as Bird-Sanctuaries,' National Association of Audubon Societies.—A. H. W.]

A WORD OF APPRECIATION AND A TESTIMONY TO THE VALUE OF BIRD-STUDY

I get the *American Boy*, *Boys' Life*, *Boys' Magazine*, *Youths' Companion* and many other magazines, but BIRD-LORE has always been my favorite paper. I started getting it November-December, 1914. I enjoy reading it through again and again. I wouldn't stop getting it for the world.

My favorite pastime is bird-study. I am just 13 years old but have seen, mostly in Hampden, 104 species of wild birds, including the Wood Duck, Snowy Owl, Great Blue Heron, Woodcock, Little Green Heron and Bittern. All of these were seen in Hampden. The Robin, Bluebird, Song Sparrow, Crow and Junco are already here from the South, and to-day I put up a ten-room and a three-room Swallow house and a two-room and a one-room Bluebird house. I already had out several houses and two big lunch-counters. Today I put out a cement bird-bath.

I will be mighty glad when I get the next issue of BIRD-LORE.—NORMAN LEWIS, *Hampden, Maine*.

[It is pleasant to know that BIRD-LORE is so much appreciated, especially when it is compared with such admirable publications as those cited above. One reason for the strong appeal which this magazine makes is the fact that it is based almost entirely upon actual observation of living birds. In no study is there a wider opportunity for keen observation, careful discrimination, and esthetic appreciation. Again the controversy comes to mind of the value of bird- and nature-study for purposes of culture and utility. It hardly seems that any other study is better adapted to these ends.—A. H. W.]

A RURAL JUNIOR AUDUBON SOCIETY

As the teacher of Junior Bird Class 783, Hudson, Mass., I would like to tell you a little of our work.

During the year we held twenty-nine meetings. The average attendance was eight. May 6 we had an exhibition in the primary room of our rural church, which was attended by interested friends, who examined carefully the work of the children. A collection of forty nests, belonging to the class, was shown. Our oldest member gave us the Audubon motto beautifully lettered. Another member had a most interesting collection of feathers, each mounted on a card,

with the name of the species to which it belonged, while another showed a 'Book of Birds' which she had worked on all winter. The Leaflets made a great display and represent many, many hours of work. A short program, given by the children, consisted of original papers, poems by various authors, etc.

On our first bird-walk we observed eight species, and on our last walk for the year, twenty-three. The older members keep weekly lists. At our last meeting one member had twenty-six species. The number of species observed by the class is forty-three. It has been a great surprise that the pupils could so easily see and hear such a large number of species.

One member saw a Junco with nesting material in its bill, and later in the season I saw and heard the Junco singing its simple trill. A pair of White-breasted Nuthatches nested near my home and brought their three babies to the winter feeding-station.

The lessons in the School Department are greatly enjoyed by the class. They are now learning the one about types of nests. The second year's work has started well, fifteen children being enrolled at the second meeting.

This report tells nothing of the joy of the children over each new species, nor of my own in the class as a whole. Some of the members are looking forward to years of work together.—AGNES M. LEARNED, *Hudson, Mass.*

[From the *Clinton Daily Item* the following description of the reasons for the organization of this Junior Class is taken. The article, together with the teacher's letter, brings out several points of distinct value: First, the formation of the Society as a natural and spontaneous outgrowth from a Sunday-school class in which a live interest in nature had been awakened, is distinctly unusual and wholly to be commended. Second, the exhibition held in the children's room in the church, to which "interested friends" were invited who "*examined carefully the work of the children*," is an example of painstaking, concrete work, individually helpful and rewarding to teacher and pupil alike. Third, the value of weekly bird-walks with individual lists not only taken and kept, but *compared* in the class, is brought out. Fourth, the joy and comradeship of this Junior Audubon Society, and the desire of many of its members to continue bird-study, are evidently a natural outcome of sympathetic teaching and willing working.—A. H. W.]

THE CHICKADEE

There's a little bird singing up in the tree,
"Chickadee—Chickadee—Chickadee—dee."
He wears a black cap and has a black throat,
The rest of him's grey. Can you hear his clear note?
He does not keep still very long, you may know,
And he keeps hopping 'round, in the rain or the snow.
He's happy all day, if warm or if cold;
He comes near the house, but is not very bold.
He gets very tame if you treat him just right,
And will stay near your house from morning 'till night.

—By a member of the Hudson Junior Bird Class,
BESSIE McCULLOCH, VIII Grade.

AN OBSERVATION AT FIRST HAND

I am writing to tell you about a bird I have seen. One night after school I was playing in the yard and a Cedar Waxwing lit on the ground by a stone. I thought it seemed very tame and so I tried to see how close I could come to it before it flew. So I went up to it. It did not seem afraid, so I picked it up in my hands. It did not struggle. I carried it into the old wash-house in a basket and fed it on seeds. It got so it flew all around and then I carried it across the road and let it go and it flew away.—LEONICE HILL, *Ashville, Maine*.

[Perhaps this bird was exhausted from a storm, or was not well, for even birds can be ill, or it may have been a young bird, strayed from its mates. Cedar Waxwings are accustomed to go in flocks, usually small but sometimes, as has been lately reported, in numbers as large as twenty-five or thirty or more.—A. H. W.]

AN EXERCISE IN BIRD-STUDY

Dear Jerome:

In the paper there was a notice to feed the birds. There are a great many birds in your woods, and when you go to the camp you could feed all the wild birds. You ought to read the story of "*Freckles*" and do the same as he did. When I go out there we will take a walk in the woods and see the birds. The snow is very deep out there, and the birds can't find anything to eat. I will write and tell you about our bird-club sometime.—EARLE TOMPKINS, *Easthampton, Mass.*

[The teacher who sent this article, simply asked her class to write something about birds, after reading the scene in "*Freckles*" which describes his interest in birds. She writes: "In addition to the club in my own school, I have been starting bird-study in the other public schools of the town. As an experiment, we took only grades 5 to 7 and have ten clubs. The Superintendent has furnished a substitute for my room, and I have done it without extra pay, for the experience. I hope sometime to get into this work altogether." Again, a teacher who is full of enthusiasm and a desire to make bird-study, not only successful, but general in the middle grades, shows how possible it is to put this study on a practical and, at the same time, pedagogical basis. It is much to be desired that more experienced teachers can go into the work of organizing bird-clubs.—A. H. W.]

MAKING BIRD-BOXES

I am going to make a bird-box for the birds. When the cold weather comes they like to have a house to go into. In our room we have made forty-one bird-boxes. Many boys and girls have made one, and they have put up forty-one bird-boxes. In our room some of the boys and girls have joined the Audubon Society.—EDITH STRIGEL, *Lawnedale, Pa.*

[This brief chronicle of work accomplished suggests the question of how many birds seek bird-boxes as places of shelter during the time *when they are not nesting*. Who can answer this question from personal observation?—A. H. W.]

A SOUTHERN CHRISTMAS CENSUS

We are two little girl-sisters who are living in Georgia now with our papa and mama.

We were born in Knoxville, Tenn., on Chestnut Hill, where there are a great many birds, and Aunt M—— W—— who loves birds, taught us their names. When I was two and a half years old I could name twelve birds.

Aunt M—— came from Tennessee to spend Christmas with us.

This morning we took little sister B—— and walked through Inman Park where there are a great many evergreen trees called water oaks. We were looking for birds for our Christmas Census. We saw: 12 Blue Jays, 6 Towhees, 5 Cardinals, 2 Mockingbirds, 25 in all. We heard a Flicker and a Carolina Wren and thought we heard a Bewick Wren.

The weather is so warm that we have the windows open.—ANNE WOODWARD KING (age 5 years), BETH RANKIN KING (age 2 years), *Atlanta, Ga.*

[This census is dated December 25, 1916, and being published a year later, as it is, comparisons with this year's weather, which is unusually severe up to the time of writing, December 12, as well as with the occurrence of winter birds this season, will be helpful. The fact that one of these little girls learned to name twelve birds before she was three years old suggests the appeal of birds to very small children. A boy friend, James York, learned to recognize many birds from a picture-book almost as soon as he could talk.—A. H. W.]



A SNAPSHOT OF A GRAY SCREECH OWL

NOTE.—The contributor of this picture, Wolfrid Rudyerd Boulton, Jr., writes from Beaver, Pa.: "A snapshot of a gray Screech Owl that wintered in our orchard. Its mate was rufous. A pair of Flickers raised a brood of six young ones in the same hole this season."

[This observation of double tenantry during a season might often be duplicated, no doubt, if Junior Audubon members were on the lookout *during all seasons of the year*. The Screech Owl, one of our small Owls, is quite common throughout a wide area, and

is always an interesting as well as useful neighbor. Just why its weird, tremulous call should lead superstitious people to think it forbodes trouble, it is hard to say, unless it is the survival of a tradition among country folk handed down for centuries.—A. H. W.]

VACATION OBSERVATIONS

This summer I spent part of my vacation at Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H. One morning when I was out on the lake I saw an Eagle flying not far above us. That afternoon as I was enjoying a motor-boat ride to Centre Harbor, I saw two Bald-headed Eagles resting on the limbs of a dead tree. We were so close to them that we could easily see the white spots on their heads which I was told is the reason for calling them bald-headed. A little further along we passed near two Loons. Our view of them was very short, as they soon went under water, which is their custom when danger approaches.

Another day we went across the lake to visit the Libby Memorial Museum, which contains specimens of all the birds, mammals, reptiles, and fish which inhabit the surrounding country. I recall particularly the handsome feathers of the wild Ducks and Pheasants, also those of the Partridge and Woodcock. If any of your readers should visit that part of the country, I hope they will go to the Libby Museum at Luftenbrough. It is worth while.—JANET MERRILL, (age 12 years. Grade VIII), *Methuen, Mass.*

["Written by a member of the Methuen Junior Audubon Society," says the letter of the organizer of the Society which accompanied these observations. "The writer is very observant and enthusiastic, and . . . I am anxious to encourage these traits in the other thirty members of our flourishing Club. They read BIRD-LORE at the meetings." To those acquainted with the bird-life about Lake Winnepesaukee, these notes on the Bald-headed Eagle and Loon will bring back delightful memories of similar observations on red-letter days.—A. H. W.]

JUNIOR AUDUBON WORK AND THE ENGLISH SPARROW

We have just got up a bird club in our room, but we haven't named it yet. I would like it to be an Audubon Society. We had a bird club here for children and adults last year. There were about twenty-five adults and twelve boys.

We had Prof. Randolph from Youngstown, Ohio, give a lecture on his experiences with the birds, using lantern-slides to illustrate it. The club has broken up now although I don't know the reason.

I listed 121 different species of birds last year and have 41 this year so far.

We are in a good place to look for birds, as Grove City is situated a mile and a half from Barmore Lake, and on the banks of Wolf Creek. Lots of Wild Ducks visit these waters. A Wood Duck has nested for several years along Wolf Creek, 2 miles out from town.

As I sit here and write I have to tap the window every few minutes to keep the English Sparrows from eating the food that I have set out for other birds. I have had Robins, Chipping Sparrows, Song Sparrows, and Chickadees

visit my feeding-house, in a town of 5,000. I am eleven years old.—NEVIN G. NICHOLSON, *Grove City, Pa.*

[Readers of the *School Department* will be interested, it is hoped, to report on the amount of interference with other birds, caused by the English Sparrow at winter feeding-counters. All such observations will be gladly received and compared.—A. H. W.]



The boys of the Junior Audubon Nature-Study Club, Bellefontaine, Ohio, decorated a tree for the birds on December 23. Pop-corn, suet, cranberries, bread, etc., were hung on the tree, with Xmas bells.—DANIEL McMILLEN, *President, Bellefontaine, Ohio.*

BIRDS ON A STATUE

I watched some birds across a city street
 Affrighted at the sound of coming feet.
 They scorned the teamster's proffered grain to share,
 Viewing each lure askance as though a snare,
 While little children brought their crumbs in vain,
 Eager some mark of confidence to gain.
 Distrustful of each human move, at last
 They flew upon a statue where they passed
 Long restful minutes on the arms and head
 That, never having moved, they knew were dead.
 O what a travesty on *gentle Man!*
 That even little birds have learned to scan
 Him first, if he indeed be flesh and bone,
 Or, harmless bronze, or cold protecting stone.

—E. J. SAWYER.

The Audubon Societies

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Edited by T. GILBERT PEARSON, Secretary

Address all correspondence, and send all remittances for dues and contributions, to the National Association of Audubon Societies, 1974 Broadway, New York City.

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Any person, club, school or company in sympathy with the objects of this Association may become a member of it, and all are welcome.

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\$5 annually pays for a Sustaining Membership
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\$1,000 constitutes a person a Patron
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\$25,000 constitutes a person a Benefactor

FORM OF BEQUEST:—I do hereby give and bequeath to the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals (Incorporated), of the City of New York.

A WARNING!

There is great danger that, in the face of the numerous calls on the time and means of the people of this country to help fight the battle of civilization, the necessity of conserving our wild bird and animal-life may, in a measure, be lost sight of. In fact, there are many signs that this tendency has already developed. Numerous bird-clubs and other organizations of a similar character have recently reported the suspension of activities.

It is perfectly natural that many good, patriotic people who have theretofore warmly supported bird-protective efforts should now feel that all their available resources must be given to the defense of their country and to the alleviation of human suffering.

But if the friends of bird-protection are to some extent temporarily suspending their interest in the cause, it is most certainly true that the enemies of wild life are very much alive, and the time has come when those of us more actively engaged in wild-life conservation should set the danger-signals flying from every hill. Never since this Association began its organized work, thirteen years ago in January, have there been so many indica-

tions of concerted effort to break down bird- and game-restrictive measures as right now.

Let me cite a few examples: Gunners in several of the eastern counties of Massachusetts have combined, and, by the assistance of certain officials in Washington whose names need not be called, have begun a dangerous move to throw open the spring shooting of wild fowl in that territory. Exactly similar efforts are being made by the coastwise gunners of New Jersey. The very existence of Klamath Lake and Malheur Lake as Federal bird reservations is today hanging in the balance. These contain the most important breeding colonies of Ducks and Geese in the northwestern part of United States.

Down in the mountains of northern New Mexico is one of the largest breeding territories of Ducks in the Southwest. For weeks this office and the Game Protective Association of New Mexico have been exerting the utmost efforts to prevent this breeding area, known as Stinking Lake, from being leased to a company of eastern gunners for exploitation.

The most important inland wintering-place for Ducks in the eastern United

States is Big Lake, the Federal reservation in eastern Arkansas. As this is being written, a communication lies before me stating that, backed by commercial interest, it would seem that every man, woman, and child in all the country surrounding this great lake has recently signed a petition asking that, at least for the duration of the war, all prohibition of shooting be suspended, so that Ducks may here be killed for food. From Virginia come reports of efforts being made to suspend the law so as to permit the netting of wild water-fowl.

When we consider the enormity of the food problems which may confront this country, the danger that lies behind these cunningly conceived moves is very apparent.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Bill passed the United States Senate on July 30, but thus far it has been absolutely impossible to induce Congressman Flood, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, to report the bill for senatorial action. If this is not done at the present session of Congress, all the efforts which the bird-protectors have made the past two years to get this treaty measure concluded will come to naught. There is every indication that tremendous pressure has been brought to bear on the Foreign Relations Committee to induce its inactivity.

What are the friends of the birds going to do in this country? The time has come when the situation should squarely be faced. Are we going to say that we have no more time and money to give to help preserve the birds that make it possible to grow the crops of the land and to preserve our diminishing supply of wild game-birds? Are we going to say that the birds must shift for themselves until the enemy is conquered? In other words, are we going to abandon the work of a generation because of anxiety regarding conditions across the sea?

Where can we get more valuable workers to help win the war than we have in our groves and fields? The wild birds ask for nothing more than to be let alone. This Association, in common with other organizations and individuals, has for years been standing as best it could between our Wild Life and the greed of mankind, and it would be an everlasting calamity if the work of all these years should be wiped out or nullified to a horrible extent for the lack of earnest volunteer workers, or a few thousand dollars with which to fight the battles for the birds, and yet this is a possibility.

There never has been a time when the friends of conservation should more loyally support the efforts for bird-protection than today.

CORNELL TO TEACH CONSERVATION OF WILD LIFE

By E. A. QUARLES, Director

Department of Game Breeding, American Game Protective Association

The recent announcement by Cornell University of the establishment of a course of intensive instruction in the conservation of wild life is welcome news. Commencing February 18, 1918, there will be given at this institution what will be known as the Long- and Short-term Courses in wild-life conservation.

The Long-term Course is designed for those who wish to make a life-work of conservation, and it is designed especially for the training of men and women who

expect to engage in the many forms of field and executive work that the conservation movement has already developed, such as, for instance, state secretaryships of Audubon Societies, game protective associations, bird-lecture work, etc. This course will require four years' work for completion and will lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science. The usual Cornell entrance examinations will be required of those seeking to take it.

The Short-term Course, for which

entrance examinations are not required, is designed more particularly for the following:

1. Those who wish to receive instruction in the principles of game breeding and preserving, with the idea of fitting themselves for the position of gamekeeper.

2. Those who wish to take up the breeding of game as a commercial pursuit.

Lectures and laboratory work in this course will be given from February 18 to May 11, and the entire work of the course will be completed September 1, the interval between the end of the lectures and the closing of the course being spent on a game-breeding experiment farm which has just been established at Cornell under authority of an act passed by the New York Legislature at its last regular session.

For the benefit of many who will be interested to know the facts leading up to Cornell's unique action, the following brief history is given: To Herbert K. Job, director of the Department of Applied Ornithology of the National Association of Audubon Societies, is due the credit for first putting in operation the teaching of wild-life conservation in an American institution of learning. This work was in the Connecticut State Agricultural Experiment Station at Storrs.

Later, Charles E. Treman, of Ithaca, N. Y., a trustee of Cornell University, suggested informally that the installation of a game-breeding experiment farm at the University would be of great value in increasing the game-supply of the state. No definite steps were taken, however, to bring about action on the suggestion.

Three years ago, those in charge of the Department of Game Breeding and Preserving of the American Game Protective Association found that the movement to supplement the supply of wild game by producing it under intensive methods in captivity was heavily handicapped through the lack of men experienced in game-breeding and scientific game-preserving. Men qualified for such work are usually termed gamekeepers. The principal source of supply for such workers was Great Britain, but that country was

not able to furnish a sufficient number of men to meet the demand.

Finding itself faced with such a serious check to a movement so promising to the betterment of wild-life conservation work, the American Game Protective Association set about finding a solution for the problem.

It took little reasoning to suggest that the utilization of the many excellent schools of poultry husbandry promised the best and quickest solution. The Cornell School was fixed upon as an institution of splendid promise after a thorough investigation.

Cornell had to be convinced, however, and so an opening wedge was used in the offer, two years ago, to give a lecture on the technique of game-breeding before the Department of Poultry Husbandry. This was accepted, and it resulted in an invitation for a second lecture and a series of talks on game-breeding during the following session.

These lectures, fourteen in number, were given last December and were attended by more than 1,500 persons. The lecturers were Messrs. Herbert K. Job, Harry T. Rogers, and E. A. Quarles. Several of these lectures were repeated the February following, during Farmers' Week at Cornell, when nearly 4,500 farmers from the entire United States were in attendance at the University.

The situation was now ripe for the movement to establish a game-breeding experiment farm at Cornell and install a course of instruction in game-breeding and wild-life conservation. A bill appropriating \$15,000 to purchase the farm was introduced and, strongly backed by the National Association of Audubon Societies, through its secretary, T. Gilbert Pearson, and the American Game Protective Association, it was passed and received the approval of Governor Whitman.

The farm has been selected. Taking title awaits the approval of the Attorney-general. It is located within easy walking distance of Cornell and possesses unusual advantages for the purpose for which it is to be employed. This course of instruc-

tion has all been laid out and awaits only the approval of the Cornell authorities for announcement.

Among those who will take an active part in the lecture work may be mentioned Messrs. T. Gilbert Pearson, Herbert K. Job, E. H. Forbush, Ernest Harold Baynes, and Clinton G. Abbott, well-known lecturers on birds; Louis Agassiz Fuertes, Dr. A. K. Fisher, W. L. McAtee, Bradford A. Scudder, and many others equally well-known. The work on game-breeding and preserving will be con-

ducted by Messrs. Job, Rogers, MacVicar, Burnham, Quarles, and others. From the Cornell faculty will be drawn such men as Dr. Arthur A. Allen, whose work in economic ornithology is so well known; Dr. J. G. Needham, the well-known biologist, Prof. James E. Rice, and others.

Conservationists may well look upon the work proposed as one of the most important that has yet been undertaken in connection with the national movement to increase the country's wild life.

BIRD LECTURES

Herbert K. Job, of the Association's Department of Applied Ornithology, will devote part of his time this winter and spring to giving public lectures, both on general topics of wild bird-life and on the practical aspects of attracting and propagating wild birds and game. A descriptive circular of these lectures will be mailed, either by Mr. Job or from this office, to those who desire it. The lectures

are illustrated, either with motion pictures or from Mr. Job's wonderful collection of colored lantern-slides. All fees received are used in support of the work of this Association, and it is hoped that these lectures will be in great demand by our friends. Detailed information may be obtained by writing Mr. Job at 291 Main Street, West Haven, Conn.

REPORTS OF AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Audubon Society of Sewickley Valley (Pa.).—Birds in this valley have noticeably multiplied since the organization of this Society on April 28, 1914, at the home of Mary Roberts Rinehart, and we feel that a goodly percentage of credit in their increase is due to the efforts of our Society.

Our activities for the past year include such efforts as interesting and educating the children through propaganda work in the schools; lectures for all ages; field outings for every member; bringing together the members of two Audubon Societies at a large annual dinner; and legislative work for the protection of Herons and migratory birds.

The work among the school-children has resulted in several Junior Audubon classes, and in the springtime they made several excursions with their leaders into the fields and woods. The study of birds is also included in the school curriculum, and a practical turn is given to this study by the making of bird-houses, of which over seventy were turned out by one school last spring.

A lecture in Sewickley, on November 17, by Mrs. S. Louise Patteson, of Cleveland, on 'How to Have Bird Neighbors,' was of especial interest, as her bird- and feeding-boxes were so simple that an unskilled child could make them.

Mr. Oldys, from Washington, D. C., was again with us this spring, and gave

a lecture on 'Bird Friends' and several informal talks illustrated with stuffed bird specimens. He also conducted several outings.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the year was the second annual meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Audubon Society and the Audubon Society of Sewickley Valley, at a dinner in the Fort Pitt Hotel, in Pittsburgh, at which several hundred members were present. Several notable speakers addressed the gathering, including Mr. Norman McClintock, who illustrated his address with his wonderful moving pictures of birds. A new committee has been appointed to erect bird-houses and winter feeding-stations along the miles of bridle-path through woodland and field.

A very interesting article, taken from the *Ladies' Home Journal*, on 'The Destructiveness of Cats on Bird Life,' was published by this Society in the local weekly paper. The Audubon posters for the encouragement of birds in our war gardens have been displayed in the shop windows of the neighborhood. The Society joined in the general protest to Congress in defense of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and many assurances of support were received. A bill before the Legislature at Harrisburg was so amended, on protest by this Society, that full protection to the Herons in this State is now assured. The Society now numbers 235 members and feels that it has had a very successful year.—(Mrs.) M. G. ROSE, *Secretary*.

Audubon Society of the Pacific.—This Society was organized January 25, 1917. Though the active members number only 80, and the war has called some away, the organization has already earned recognition by scientific organizations and several departments of our state and Federal governments.

The need had long been felt for a sustained supervision over a wider area of the Pacific Coast than had as yet been attained by any local and already-existing State Audubon Society. The organization of the Audubon Association of the Pacific was for the purpose of meeting this necessity. The organization was hardly completed before many and important tasks were clamoring for attention. In the first few weeks of its existence the Association was instrumental in securing the defeat of the notorious 'Flicker Bill' in Legislature at Sacramento. This was an attempt by pseudo-sportsmen to put some useful insectivorous and song-birds on the roll of their hapless victims, the game-birds. The preservation of certain harmless Hawks, Owls, and Kingfishers, which had heretofore been included among the destructive species to bird and fish-life in the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, was taken up with the Directorate of the Park and met with a cordial and ready approval. The passage of the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act was urged upon representatives from the seven California counties at present included in the membership of the Association. All these lawmakers expressed approval of the measure and promised to support it.

The Association is carrying on a world-wide investigation as to the des-

truction of bird-life by waste oil on the ocean. It is hoped that some information will be forthcoming in the near future, and that measures may be inaugurated for the suppression of this scourge to the ocean avifauna, which has assumed alarming proportion off our California coast. An investigation as to the killing of birds at the lighthouses of the Pacific Coast is also under way, and some thirty-six letters have been received from lighthouse keepers in answer to a list of questions sent out. The study of these letters promises to shed some new light on the destruction of birds at such places and also some interesting facts as to the migrating habits and routes of travel of our Pacific Coast migrants.



CHASE LITTLEJOHN AND AMY E. GUNN
INTERVIEWING A BABY PUFFIN

Lectures have been given at the monthly meetings, the subjects presented covering interesting features of research on matters ornithological, both in local and foreign fields. The list of speakers, a veritable scientific galaxy, includes Grinnell, Storrer, Bryant, Loomis, Evermann, Maillard, and others. Frequently, lantern illustrations were by cinematographs and slides, taken by members themselves.

Field-trips under the guidance of some local expert have been made at frequent intervals. These trips have proved most attractive, as well as educational, careful notes of each trip being secured by the 'historian' appointed for the day. These are read at the

following open meeting of the Association, after which they are printed and filed with the Library records.

The trip of August 3 to the Farallon Islands was of more than passing interest. These Islands lie in the Pacific Ocean, 25 miles off the Golden Gate, and are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce. They are well known as of special ornithological interest, being the nesting-place for ocean-going birds and teeming with bird-life in the breeding-season, and once being a favorite haunt for egg-poachers, as recorded in the encyclopedias. The Federal Government prohibits visitors to the Islands, but, in recognition of the Association's work, honored it as a special guest, taking us to and from the light-house tender. It seemed to the members of the Association that the superabundance of Western Gulls was probably a factor in the evidently steady

decrease of the once amazingly abundant Murre population, and that measures for lessening the Gull myriads might be advisable. The Association has also asked the Federal authorities to extend the closed season on the Islands to the end of August, as many young birds and some brooding ones were evidently disturbed and endangered by our visit on August 3. We subscribe, through the National Association, for the magazine, *BIRD-LORE*, which we place in the hands of every member.—C. B. LASTRETO, *President*.

The Bird Club of Long Island.—During the past year the Club has acquired an additional membership of 159—138 being annual subscribers and 21 life members. This gives the Club a total enrollment of 535, and thus presents a very satisfactory increase over the membership list of the previous year. It may be noted also that the Club is represented in no less than fifty-four localities on Long Island, and has therefore a more extended influence than ever before.

The Treasurer's statement shows receipts, including the balance of last year, in the sum of \$1,248.43, leaving a credit on July 1, after the payment of all necessary expenses, of \$1,047.64, of which the sum of \$780 is represented in an interest-bearing certificate issued by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, this amount, however, being for investment by our Finance Committee, and covering life-membership fees, as under a previous ruling of the Executive Committee these are retained and only the income may be applied toward general expenses.

The activities of the Club have been pursued along nearly the same lines as during the previous season. More than 1,000 enamel and linen signs, printed in English and Italian, were posted on trees and fences, threatening all persons with arrest and prosecution who molested birds or destroyed their nests. The public and private schools now enrolled as unit members show a total attendance of some 2,235 children who receive, under the same arrangement as last year, through the National Association of Audubon Societies, such printed matter as it may issue, including leaflets and pictures of bird-life, and thus acquire a knowledge of the usefulness of birds and an interest in their protection. Bird buttons were distributed to the children attending public schools, and also given to the employees on private estates, in order to arouse their sympathy and support and instil in the minds of all, especially those of foreign birth, the fact that birds must not be harmed or injured in any way. A publicity committee of seven was also instituted to collect and publish information and answer inquiries; these are numerous and indicate a widespread desire on the part of many to coöperate in extending the good work which the Club was intended to perform.

A larger membership, however, is desirable in order to provide an adequate income to carry out the useful purposes for which our Club was organized and also permit the Executive Committee to undertake the development of certain



COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE LONG ISLAND BIRD CLUB, TALKING WITH CAPT. WM. SPRINKLE, AUDUBON WARDEN AT PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

plans in view. It is therefore urged that an active interest may be shown to increase our list of subscribers to at least 1,000, and that our birds may be protected, their wanton destruction checked, and information distributed as to the best methods of attracting them, while their economic value may be taught to the landowner and farmer in every part of our Island. This great service The Bird Club of Long Island is anxious to perform if means are forthcoming from a larger membership to enable it to accomplish those benefits to the community that its limited resources render impossible at this time. With the present scarcity of labor, the necessity of bird-protection becomes more and more evident, and this was never more apparent than at the present moment. —ALICE GREENOUGH TOWNSEND, *Secretary*.

Bird Conservation Club (Maine).—Our Bangor Club, which was started three years ago by a half-dozen ladies who were especially interested in bird-study and conservation, grew rapidly for the first year, and during the last two years has increased more slowly but steadily. Our membership is now 75.

Our activities have not included great undertakings, but we know that we have influenced the sentiment of our community. We have had printed some

conservation posters, planned to interest and enlighten, and these we have had distributed broadcast over the state, to school-rooms, post-offices, town halls, wherever our members have wandered. Also, we have had printed some cloth reservation posters. These we have used in vicinity of Bangor, where we have persuaded many owners of large estates or woodlands to reserve their property as bird sanctuaries and to forbid all shooting and hunting.

We have communicated with all the granges of our county and distributed much literature to them. Thus we hope to reach the ears and hearts of the farmers, to whom bird-conservation is so important.

We are not allowed to form clubs in the public schools of the city, but we have offered prizes for bird-houses, and the manual training departments of the schools have turned out a great many nesting-boxes which we have assisted the boys and girls to place. The Club itself has placed eight to ten dozen nesting-boxes, and we have been rewarded by many bird tenants—Martins, Bluebirds, Wrens and Tree Swallows.

During the winter months we have fed the winter birds. Last winter several hundreds pounds of suet were placed by the Club and by individual members, as well as large quantities of dry feed for the seed-eating birds. Not many species of birds brave our Maine winters, but Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers, Chickadees, and both White- and Red-breasted Nuthatches were daily pensioners of our bounty, and several other kinds came occasionally to our feeding-stations. We have also been visited by flocks of Pine Grosbeaks, Evening Grosbeaks, Bohemian Waxwings, and Redpolls.

In the last two years our Club has planted nearly a hundred trees in the various parks of the city: fruit-bearing trees, mountain-ash, and wild crab-apple to furnish food for our winter birds, and evergreen trees to furnish them needed shelter.

During the winter we held regular monthly meetings, when we have listened to many interesting papers and discussions. Occasionally we have secured speakers of some note. The meetings have been very well attended. During the spring season, and again in the fall, we have held numerous field meetings, which have been delightful and conducive to increase interest.

We have tried to 'do our bit' by writing letters to our Congressmen in both State and National Legislatures whenever any measures bearing on bird-protection were up for consideration.

We have done something in the past, and we hope to do more in the future.
—ALICE B. BOWEN, *Secretary*.

Birdlovers' Club of Brooklyn (New York).—During the season of 1916-17 the Birdlovers' Club of Brooklyn held monthly meetings from October to May and conducted monthly field trips to Prospect Park under the leadership of members of the Club. Addresses were given on various phases of bird-study and identification in the field by Dr. Edward W. Viator

and Edward F. Fleischer. Howard H. Cleaves, of the Staten Island Museum, gave an interesting address on his recent trip to the Virginia coast, with beautiful lantern slides of the bird-life of that region.

The Club sent typewritten letters to all Senators and Representatives at Washington in favor of the Migratory Bird law, and many individual members wrote both Senators and Representatives.

A bird-glass was presented as a prize to the boy or girl doing the most efficient work in bird-study in the Children's Museum. This competition aroused much interest among the school-children in the study of local birds.

The study collections of the Children's Museum Bird-Room were materially increased and improved by a fund of nearly \$200 raised by the Birdlovers' Club. These study collections are used continually for intensive study by groups of Audubon members. The Birdlovers' Club maintains, through Doctor E. W. Vietor, a monthly Bulletin, posted in the Brooklyn Museum and in the Children's Museum, of the birds of Prospect Park. Up to the present time the Club has identified a total of 168 species of birds in Prospect Park.

One interesting inquiry came to the Club from Russia, the heart of the war zone, for material on the subject of bird-conservation.—GEORGE O. SCHOONHOVEN, *Secretary*.

Blair County (Pa.) Game, Fish and Forestry Association.—The conservation and propagation work of the Association, as applied to wild birds, was carried forward during the past year in the same effective manner as that of previous years.

Realizing that it is education that forms the common mind, the Association offered prizes to the school-children of the county who would erect bird-boxes and have them first occupied in the spring. The children entered spiritedly into the contest, with results that were countywide. The sum of \$25 was appropriated for bird-boxes that were presented to the schools of the county, hundreds of houses being built by the Association on Government specifications and sold broadcast for 25 and 30 cents each, or the bare cost price. The sum of \$42 was appropriated and invested in grain, which was carried to all sections of the county during the severe winter months and used to feed game-, song- and insectivorous-birds. The Association also invested \$33 in barberry and bayberry trees, planted in selected spots to furnish feed for birds.

The Blair County Club is instrumental in having the county closed to Quail and Ring-necked Pheasants for the 1917 season, and made an earnest effort to have Ruffed Grouse protected for a year, but in this was unsuccessful. Several hundred notices, calling attention to the state law regarding the disturbing of wild birds or their nests, were posted in all parts of the county, and

several prosecutions were made and convictions secured for the killing of wild birds, with excellent effect on the irresponsible element that causes such destruction. And what is probably most important in the organization's work, it has educated an unthinking public to a point where there is a protective thought for the wild bird.—JOHN H. WINTERS, *President*.



SIGN AND BIRD-BOX ERECTED BY BLAIR COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, GAME, FISH AND FORESTRY ASSOCIATION. THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE PASS CLOSE BY THIS SPOT.

Brookline (Mass.) Bird Club. The report of the Brookline Bird Club for this year might well be a repetition of last year's work. Though the war has stopped the proposed publishing of the work of the Club to date and drawn very heavily upon the time and energy of the Directors, progress can be reported in all lines of effort.

The membership of the Club—nearly 600—is the largest since the organization came into existence.

The lectures and 'round-table talks prove as popular as formerly, and much information and instruction is obtained by those attending. This year, the Directors are endeavoring to develop these meetings so that more members will take an active part and become contributors to it, thus offering an opportunity for questions and the relating of bits of interesting bird-experiences.

We are especially glad to be able to report that, through the efforts of the Club, Horace Taylor was again engaged to lecture to the children in the public schools. We believe that this will now become a permanent feature of the nature-study work, and the Superintendent of Schools states that an appropriation will be asked for next year to continue this good work.

The Forestry Department of the town, whose activities are closely interwoven with those of the Bird Club, continues its very practical bird-welfare work. Mr. Lacey, the Superintendent and Bird Warden, reports that his sixty feeding-stations, scattered about the town, will be maintained again this coming winter. Permanent, solid shelters are being set up at these stations, and last year's results will justify the expenditure of public money in this manner. The several hundred nesting-boxes which were placed about the town have been reset and many of them located to better advantage. The laws regarding shooting within the town (now a reservation) are well observed, and public sentiment leans strongly toward their enforcement. These all contribute to the very healthy interest in birds and their protection that increases every year, and we are more and more impressed by the real interest displayed by those who are taking up the subject of ornithology as beginners, even among the older people, and how true it is that those once actually interested seldom, if ever, lose this interest.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, *President*.

Brush Hill (Mass.) Bird Club.—The most important move on the part of the Club during the past year was to extend our active membership list so as to include the entire township of Milton; up to last April only residents of the Brush Hill and Blue Hill sections of the town were eligible as active members. This has resulted in bringing in many new members from the more densely settled parts of Milton and has made the Club a town affair, rather than a sectional one.

We had a talk last November by Mr. Floyd, President of the Brookline Bird Club, on the organization of his Club and its activities, municipal or otherwise. During the winter Messrs. Adams, Horton, and Walt F. McMahon, the latter from the National Association of Audubon Societies, gave us illustrated lectures on local topics. In April, when we made the change in the constitution, we had Mr. Baynes give his popular illustrated lecture at the Town Hall.

During the past two years we have prosecuted a vigorous campaign against the English Sparrow, hiring an employee of the State Fish and Game Commission to exterminate these birds wherever possible in our section of the town. This was made possible by the coöperation of the Board of Selectmen, who appointed him a special officer, with permission to shoot anywhere on the public land of the town. We obtained written permits from most of the landowners in our section. As a result, over 1,600 Sparrows were shot last year and over 600 the year before, when we instituted the plan and had but a short time to act. This almost exterminates the local flocks, but the fact that their places

are taken every fall by migrations from the neighboring cities makes a yearly campaign necessary.

Our business manager, Dr. Harris Kennedy, secured a good collection of the skins of common perching birds of this neighborhood last spring, and has had them preserved in individual celluloid tubes which are unbreakable, hermetically sealed, but perfectly transparent. These are to be used as a circulating library by members of the Club, for study or reference, as the case may be. The collection was purchased by means of a fund collected from some of the Club's members for that purpose.

Naturally, the war has made itself felt here, and there has been a very noticeable slackening of interest among the Club members. We hope, however, that we can keep the organization running fairly strong despite this fact. We are about to start a 'fall drive' in the town in an attempt to materially increase our active membership.—NATHAN CHANDLER FOOT, *President*.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Audubon Society.—The eighth year of this organization closed May 18, 1917, with a paid-up membership of 264. There were four meetings of the Society and six meetings of the Executive Committee for the transaction of business during the year.

Through the courtesy of Henry R. Howland, Superintendent of Natural Sciences, cards of admission to four lectures were sent to each member. The lectures of the year were as follows: October 16, Mrs. S. Louise Patterson; November 23, Ernest Harold Baynes; December 5, Edward C. Avery; December 8, T. Gilbert Pearson; February 24, Guy A. Bailey; March 23, Dr. Arthur A. Allen; March 30, Clinton G. Abbot; May 18, Clinton E. Kellogg.

For the second year the Audubon Society furnished money to pay dues to make each boy and girl on the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation a member of a Junior Audubon Circle. Membership in the National Association of Audubon Societies and in the Erie County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was continued.

The financial report of the year ending May 18, 1917, follows: Receipts, \$932.28; disbursements, \$629.65. On hand, May 18, \$302.63. To this will be added more than \$50 from 'Notes of the Audubon Society,' published in the *Express*, not yet paid in. The Bird Almanac netted the Society \$68.71. The copies that remain unsold may be obtained free from Miss Mary Ellis, 763 Bird Avenue, by members of the Society or by teachers who have formed Junior Audubon Circles. The postage is 5 cents for Buffalo. For the seventh year 'Notes of the Audubon Society' have (since March 8) appeared weekly in the *Illustrated Sunday Express*. One-half value of published articles is returned to the writers. The Junior Audubon work is very prosperous. The Director, Miss Mary Ellis, is untiring in the work; and as many Circles have been formed during this as in past years. The Migration Calendars in the *Express* have been in charge of Miss Caroline L. Doll, whose efficient service is appreciated by

many readers in western New York. At the direction of the Executive Committee, the Secretary prepared an article on 'How to begin Bird Study,' and mailed it to twelve newspapers in Erie County, outside of Buffalo. Copies of papers containing the printed article were returned by the publishers to the Secretary.

Four bird identification walks, free to members of the Audubon Society, were conducted by the Secretary in May. Nineteen bird talks were given by members during the year, under the auspices of the Society: C. B. Hersey gave three, H. C. DeGroat gave two, and the Secretary gave fourteen. Ten new lantern-slides have been added to the set owned by the Society. There are now sixty-five slides, all in perfect condition. Seven members of our Society were sustaining members of the National Association of Audubon Societies the past year. The Tri-State Bird Contest for 1916 was won by western New York. Owing to the much-regretted death of Rev. Reuben F. Randolph, who originated the Tri-State Contests, a challenge from New York has not been accepted for 1917.

The past year has furnished an opportunity to every member of the Society to help further protective legislation. Calls were received as follows: August, 1916, to protest against an extension of an open season on wild-fowl in any part of the county; September, 1916, to help save Lake Malheur, Ore., as a bird reservation; February, 1917, to help in passing the Migratory Bird Treaty Act; March, 1917, to endorse the State Legislature imposing a tax on cats. The response of members to these calls for help have been most gratifying.

Realizing the need of educating the general public regarding bird helpfulness to man, bird laws, and how to have laws enforced, 25,000 copies of a circular fully explaining these points have been printed and distributed in more than 100 schools of Buffalo and western New York. Additional circulars are in the hands of the Secretary, Miss C. A. Doll, 587 Ellicott Street. Upon request they will be sent, to the number of 100 or less, to persons or places where they would be helpful. Members are asked to give thought to this offer. A special meeting of the Audubon Society, held May 5, led to a change in the administration of the affairs of the Society. At the annual meeting of May 18 a new constitution was adopted. Officers and Directors were elected as follows: President, Dr. Channing E. Beach; Vice-President, Dr. Anne E. Perkins; Secretary, Miss Caroline L. Doll; Treasurer, Miss Harriet S. Baker; Directors, Miss Mary Ellis, James Savage, J. M. Overfield, Jr. According to the new constitution of the Society, the annual meetings are to be held the third week in February. Dues are payable (in advance) March 1 of each year.

The Secretary has received a most courteous response from all newspapers when requested to give publicity. The appreciation of the Society is due to our printer, Charles M. Nicholson, of 84 Ellicott Street, for the interest he has, for seven years, shown in rendering prompt and accurate service at a very moderate price. In closing a service of eight years, on account of the removal of



COVER OF A LARGE BIRD CALENDAR ISSUED BY THE BUFFALO AUDUBON SOCIETY

her home from Buffalo to Riverside, Cal., your Secretary desires to express her sincere appreciation to the Society for the freedom that has been permitted her; for the confidence shown in her; for the loyal responses to her many requests for assistance; for the many kind words expressed; and for the goodly amount of work accomplished through the united efforts of the members. Under the new officers, with its large membership, healthy bank account, and a splendid foundation on which to build, the Audubon Society of Buffalo should render additional service to its members and to its larger field of work—all western New York.—MRS. G. M. TURNER, *Retiring Secretary*.

Burroughs Junior Audubon Society (Kingston, N. Y.).—Our Society was organized in the fall of 1915 with about 80 members. Each year new members have been added. Our meetings have been held monthly, at which time different birds, their habits, etc., were discussed. During the past year we visited John Burroughs, the naturalist, at his home in West Park, N. Y., saw and inspected 'Slabsides' and enjoyed a most profitable experience. Mr. Burroughs himself was a guest at one of our meetings and told many interesting stories of his acquaintance with birds. His granddaughter is a member of our Club, and this week was elected Secretary.

Last February we hired Edward Avis to give his lecture-recital 'Birdland.' This was illustrated with stereopticon-views, and various birdcalls were given by him. With the proceeds of this lecture we purchased several additional books for the bird library, Victrola bird-records, field-glasses, bird-houses, etc. Some of the boys are making feeding-stations now for the coming winter. Just before school closed we donated \$30 to the Red Cross.

Last April, on State Bird Day, we gave the little playlet which was published in *BIRD-LORE*, in the school assembly.

We are trying to create a wider interest in birds and hope to make the coming year the most successful one we have had.—(Miss) JENNIE H. MAUTER-STOCK, *President (Honorary)*.

Cayuga (N. Y.) Bird Club.—Seven morning trips for the study of birds completed the fourth successful year of the Cayuga Bird Club. These trips were held in the Bird Club Sanctuary Saturday mornings, from April to June, and were well attended, requiring three or four sections each morning. L. A. Fuertes, A. A. Allen, Mrs. A. A. Allen, and C. W. Leister acted as leaders, and, owing to the retarded vegetation, unusual numbers of birds were seen.

The number of public lectures was this year reduced, but the activities of the Club in other ways surpassed previous years. The annual Field-Day, usually held in the Bird Club Sanctuary, was this year altered so that the Club might coöperate with the city authorities in the establishment of a new park in Six-Mile Creek Glen. Benefiting by their previous experience in the Sanctuary, the 700 or 800 school-children ably assisted in the building of the



DEDICATING THE ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE CAYUGA BIRD CLUB SANCTUARY.
Photograph by A. A. Allen.

paths, the clearing of brush, and the planting of wild flowers in this new park. The Bird Club, with the help of Mr. Bush, the manual-training instructor, instituted a bird-house competition in which about 75 boys took part. Excellent nesting-boxes were built by the boys, and these were put up in the new park as one feature of the exercises.

Another successful enterprise with which the Cayuga Bird Club coöperated was the establishment of a program of wild-life conservation in connection with



RUSTIC BRIDGE AND FEEDING-ARCH, CAYUGA BIRD SANCTUARY.
Photograph by A. A. Allen.

Farmers' Week at Cornell University. The program consisted of a series of lectures by eminent authorities in the various fields of wild-life conservation and an elaborate exhibit, and was concluded by a banquet tendered to the visiting conservationists. It is planned that this program shall become a permanent feature of the annual gathering of the farmers of the state at the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.



LOUIS AGASSIZ FUERTES AT THE FUERTES ARCH ENTRANCE OF CAYUGA BIRD CLUB SANCTUARY

Photograph by A. A. Allen.

Equally successful was the movement to construct a suitable arch at the entrance to the Bird Club Sanctuary. A concrete arch was designed by President Fuertes, and funds for its construction raised by public subscription. The ground had been prepared for it on the previous annual Field-Day, when the children, with great eagerness, had placed their names in a steel box to be incorporated in the foundation of the arch. Upon the completion of the arch,

appropriate dedication exercises were held, and the arch, which had been concealed by large American flags, was unveiled.

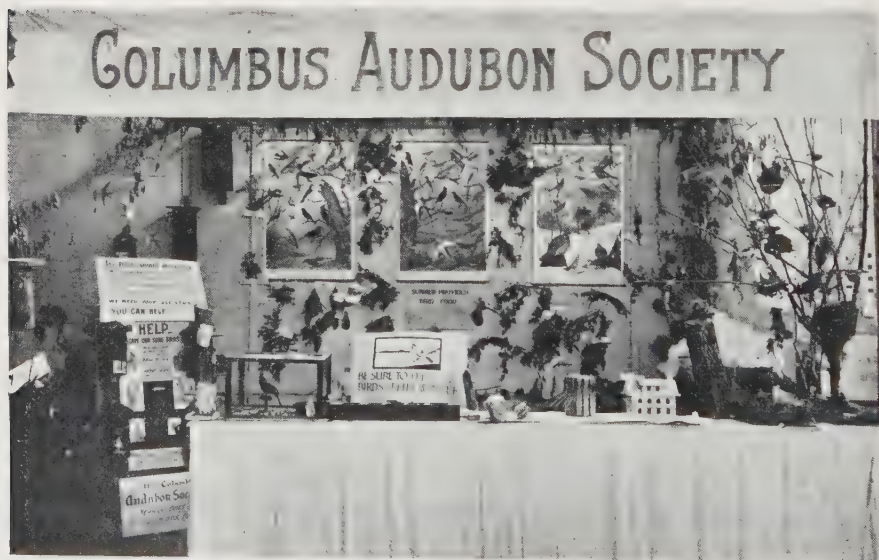
The usual work of feeding the birds in winter was carried on by the Club in its Sanctuary, and several hundred pounds of grain were given to the Ducks on Cayuga Lake. Through the generosity of James S. Taylor, a rustic feeding arch, similar to the one erected near the rustic bridge in the Sanctuary, was placed in the city cemetery, and this will henceforth be maintained.

Upon the resignation of the Treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Munford, because of leaving the city, a vote of appreciation for her efficient services was extended to her. Mrs. A. A. Allen was elected to the vacancy. The officers of the club are: Hon. President, Dr. Andrew D. White; President, L. A. Fuertes; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. H. Comstock, Mrs. A. W. Smith, W. D. Funkhouser; Secretary, Dr. A. A. Allen; Treasurer, Mrs. A. A. Allen.—A. A. ALLEN, *Secretary*.

Columbus (Ohio) Audubon Society.—Beginning in October with a very successful bird-protective exhibit at the Public Library, the Columbus Audubon Society has held a meeting each month. Three illustrated lectures were given. Sixteen field-trips have been taken, and \$150 worth of prizes were distributed in the bird-house contest in March.

In January, Ernest H. Baynes lectured on 'How to Attract Wild Birds.' In February, Prof. Lynds Jones talked of the 'Value of the Quail to the Farmer.' At the beginning of the garden season Prof. Hobert Osborn, of the Ohio State University, lectured on the relation of birds to injurious insects.

During the Bird Exhibit 39 new names were added to the membership.



BIRD EXHIBIT OF THE COLUMBUS, OHIO AUDUBON SOCIETY.

Over 90 people joined the Club at the time of Mr. Baynes' lecture. The field-trips have been the means of attracting 35 more, making an addition of 171 new members.

Among the 3,000 visitors to the October Exhibit were about 400 students from the State School for Deaf Mutes. These children eagerly grasped everything explained to them. They afterward wrote creditable essays on what they had seen, some of them closing with "I wish to hear the song of birds." Many pupils and teachers from the State School for the Blind attended Mr. Baynes' lecture and are planning to make bird-houses for the next contest.

Space was given the Audubon Society for an exhibit at the State Fair in August, in order to reach the farmers. The farmers showed more appreciation of the display of birds and their nests, weed seeds, winter foods, etc., than did the city people. One country woman remarked, reminiscently, "Oh, yes, I know the Quail; he hollers nice." The men were glad to get the National Association's 'war' posters to put up on their farms. Many of them told of feeding the winter birds. People from nearby towns asked for information about starting bird clubs and were interested in the bird books displayed. Besides the 'war' posters given out to the farmers, the Boy Scouts put up numbers of them in the parks and surrounding country.—LUCY B. STONE, *Secretary*.

Cumberland County (Maine) Audubon Society.—November 3, 1916, in the first snowstorm of the season, a little band of seven people gathered at the Natural History Rooms to form a society for the study and protection of the birds. Though small in number, the enthusiasm was great. Those present were made a committee of the whole to obtain new members, and though not yet a year old, we have an active membership of 107. We met once a month until June, when outdoor walks took the place of indoor meetings.

On January 7, Arthur H. Norton, the well-known ornithologist of our own city, gave an illustrated talk on 'The Mockingbird' that was wintering in one of our parks. In February, letters were sent to our Congressmen in regard to the Migratory Bird Treaty, and replies from them, promising their support, were received. In April, Ernest Harold Baynes gave us a much-enjoyed lecture, and in May, Mr. Bisbee, of our own city, gave us an illustrated lecture.

No 'war' bird posters have been put up as yet, but we are now working for that, as well as arranging for the winter feeding of the birds. We have all enjoyed the work and meetings, and feel that a foundation has been laid for much good work in the future. Our later reports will prove if this be so and if we are doing our part to keep the birds with us.—ADA ODIORNE FOGG, *President*.

Detroit (Mich.) Audubon Society.—The Detroit Audubon Society was organized May 8, 1916, at the home of Mrs. Edward F. Rush, who became the Society's most efficient Secretary. The program for the winter included an

interesting lecture by J. H. McGillvray, of the Public Domain, on 'Forestry and Birds.' A fine series of slides illustrated the work the Game Commission and the Forest Scouts are doing in the state. The Society joined with the Conservation Department of the Federation of Women's Clubs in holding an exhibit of bird-houses and bird-shelters made by the boys of the manual training classes of the public schools. A beautifully illustrated talk on shore-birds was given by G. L. Abbott, of Grosse Pointe Shores, at this time.

Field-outings were held during the months of October, November, and December. The Chairman of the Field Committee, Mrs. F. W. Robinson, secured the coöperation of the Commissioner of Parks and Boulevards in an effort to feed the birds on Belle Isle during the winter. Two shelters were built at his direction and placed in locations chosen by the Committee. The result was a decided increase in the number of winter birds on Belle Isle. The children of the Junior Leagues made weekly trips all winter to carry food for the birds. On February 10 they found a Bluebird feeding, making the earliest Bluebird record for Detroit, so far as we know.

Six Junior Leagues, with an enrollment of 174, were organized by Miss Gertrude Gilmore, Chairman of the Junior Leagues Committee. Two new Leagues and many new members have been added this fall. This work was begun in the school-gardens of the city.

The Detroit Audubon Society responded to the call to help save the Migratory Bird Law from ruin.

Nicholas Woods, of the Game Committee, had the Michigan state law relating to birds translated into several languages and posted in the foreign districts. The President has given twenty-five talks, most of them with slides, before schools, libraries, and clubs. Much interest and enthusiasm for birds and their protection has been shown, especially among the school-children.

MRS. JEFFERSON BUTLER, *President*.

Doylestown (Pa.) Nature Club.—The Doylestown Nature Club has increased in membership and activities to a marked degree since the report sent to the National Association of Audubon Societies last October. Our membership now numbers 167. At the regular meetings which take place on the second and fourth Mondays in the month, the following subjects were studied and presented: The Wind in Poetry, Water Fowl, A Study of Roots, Ferns in their Native Haunts, Emerson as a Poet of Nature, Luminosity of Insects and Other Organisms, Poisonous Plants, Birds of Prey, Nature's Highways and Byways, Seed Travelers, Wonders of the Sea, Serpents, A Symposium, Nature's Calendar. A talk on 'Sweet Peas up to Date,' was given among a thousand hybridized sweet peas at W. Atlee Burpee's Seed Farm, Doylestown, in June by the sweet pea expert, George W. Kerr.

C. F. Choffner, founder of the Liberty Bell Bird Club, gave a stereopticon lecture on the value of birds in the public school, to which the school children

were invited. An illustrated lecture on the constellations was given by William Henry Frome in the open on a perfectly clear moonlight night in July. A huge screen was erected in a field on a hill on which the pictures were plainly seen after dark, the members being seated on the ground. At the conclusion of the lecture, thirteen brave members slept on straw under the open sky, along the Neshaminy Creek, at Dark Hollow, a place rich in Indian legends, remote from the habitations of men, with a mangy dog and a flashlight for protection. By a huge campfire, a midnight feast was prepared, also a 5 o'clock breakfast the next morning. Dr. Edward William Geil, the



A VIEW IN THE BIRD SANCTUARY OF THE DOYLESTOWN, PA., NATURE CLUB.

noted traveler and lecturer, will give a talk before the Nature Club in January on 'Ants and Ant Hills.' Dr. Henry C. Mercer, of Moravian Pottery fame, is booked for the lecture on 'Historic Trees,' in November. Most of the Club's lectures are given in the public school to create an interest among the pupils in nature studies. The Nature Club for two years has made a plea for the protection of wild flowers by posting notices along the roads. May 12, the annual sunrise walk, to study the migration of Warblers, was enjoyed by 50 members, with a gypsy breakfast afterward in the woods at 6 o'clock. For nine years, the Nature Club has been taking these sunrise walks, and no matter what the condition of the weather at 4 A.M., a large percentage of the members has been ready to start at that time.

The annual canal-boat trip was taken Saturday, September 22, with 76 people on board. The route, from New Hope to Point Pleasant, Pa., along the Delaware Valley, was most interesting, abounding in fall flowers, ferns and beautiful grasses on the banks of the canal, and attractive bungalow homes lent much interest to the scene. While an informal talk on 'Rock Formation,' a Victrola and ukulele music varied the monotony of speed-locomotion by mules.

We have indorsed every bill presented relating to bird-protection. Efforts have been made to have an ordinance in Doylestown taxing pet cats and eliminating stray ones in the interest of birds, but the Club has only been able so far to agitate the matter through the press and create more of a sentiment for



A CANAL-BOAT TRIP OF THE DOYLESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, NATURE CLUB.

bird-protection. The Bird Sanctuary of the Nature Club is situated at Fonthill, the estate of Dr. Henry C. Mercer, and comprises 10 acres. A third of it is wooded, with plenty of water, and berries, fruits and weeds allowed to grow wild for bird-food. Many bird-boxes, for nests, and feeding-boxes are placed in appropriate places, and in winter systematic feeding of the birds is done. An old stone house built in 1755, situated in the heart of the Bird Sanctuary, has been loaned to the Nature Club by Dr. Mercer, and a museum of natural science has been started there with many interesting specimens.—ELIZABETH F. JAMES, *Secretary*.

Englewood (New Jersey) Bird Club.—Last April the Englewood Bird Club entered the third year of its activities with a large membership, one-third of which is Junior—that is, under eighteen years of age.

During the past months men of reputation in the bird world have inspired us. Among them, Charles C. Gorst, of Cambridge, Mass., by his remarkable imitations of bird-songs; Howard H. Cleaves by his 'Experiences in Wild Bird Photography;' Herbert K. Job, by his helpful talk and wonderful motion-pictures; and Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright, who pointed to us the way of 'The Making of a Bird Sanctuary.'

From time to time letters have been written our Congressmen relative to the passage of such bills as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Cat License Bill, etc., in the good cause of bird-conservation.

A specially delightful feature of the spring was a series of bird-walks under the competent leadership of Howard H. Cleaves of the Staten Island Museum, Charles H. Rogers of the American Museum of Natural History, and others. When nearly 40 members tumble out of bed to meet at a remote station of the town at 6 A. M., the enthusiasm may be taken for granted, but—(*addendum*)—Dr. Frank M. Chapman was our leader!

Recently the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Frank M. Chapman; Vice-President, William M. Shackford; Secretary, Miss Irene A. Hackett; Treasurer, Howard Barton.—(Miss) ELIZABETH A. DANA, *Secretary*.

Forest Hills Gardens (N. Y.) Audubon Society.—A noticeable increase in the number and variety of the birds visiting the Gardens and remaining there to make their nests is the most important thing to record for the spring and summer of 1917. It is believed that this increase is due to the fact that in Forest Park the underbrush has been cleared away and the natural cover so destroyed that the birds have taken refuge in the Gardens where the shrubbery has grown rapidly and where there is abundant food, water and protection. Only the vagrant cat remains a problem, especially to the little, low-nesting birds.

The Society lost its efficient President, E. A. Quarles, and gained a genuine bird- and nature-lover and knower in Fritz Hagens. Two lectures, one by Neil Morrow Ladd, President of the Greenwich Bird Protection Association, and one by Mr. Button of the State College of Agriculture, N. Y., were given during the year. But the main efforts of the Society were concentrated on an exhibit of local birds which was held during the Easter holidays at the schoolhouse. Besides the specimens of stuffed birds, there were charts and other educational matter loaned by the American Museum of Natural History, the Children's Museum of Brooklyn, and the National Audubon Society. Some one of the trustees was in charge each day, and each afternoon there was some sort of entertainment. One day Mrs. Schoonover, from the Children's Museum of Brooklyn, gave a talk, and another time the Garden Society gave a copy of Reed's 'Bird Guide' to the boy and girl able to name the most birds out of a possible list of **twenty-five**.

A feature of our work which is continuous throughout the year is the

lamp-post bulletins which give items of bird news and show appropriate pictures.

The Society made a particular effort to provide adequate winter feeding during the early spring snow- and sleet-storms which meant starvation and death to the birds unfortunate enough to be caught at that season. It also distributed free 100 pounds of chick-feed, and at different times put out 15 pounds of suet in especially designed wire baskets.—MARY EASTWOOD KNEVELS, *Secretary*.

Frankfort (Ky.) Bird Club.—Our Club was organized in July, 1916, following a lecture by Ernest Harold Baynes. In October, Mrs. McBrayer Moore, President of the Bird Club of Versailles, Ky., a neighboring town, came before the Club and gave an interesting talk on the different characteristics of birds, as well as on the separate functions of the wings, tail, feet, and bill of a bird. Mrs. Elizabeth King Smith, of Lexington, Ky., addressed the Club in January of this year, telling her experiences with birds during the last fifteen years. In April, another speaker from Lexington, Mrs. W. L. Maclain, gave an interesting talk on the songs of birds.

Last winter many persons became interested in feeding the birds during snowy weather, due largely to a campaign waged in the interest of the feathery tribe by members of the Club and by friendly newspaper articles. The Boy Scouts put out a good many seeds. The school-children in general were much interested, and a feeding-station was established in the cemetery.

Several bird-walks were conducted by older members of the Club for the Junior members, and many of the children taking manual training made bird-houses. Audubon buttons and printed matter on birds were furnished each Junior member. Another Bird Club was organized by a member of the Frankfort Club, a teacher in a suburban school, and all the pupils evinced much interest.

At one time in the late winter, while snow was still on the ground, large flocks of Robins arrived in Frankfort, and several bird-lovers entertained literally hundreds in their back yards for several days. One member of the Club solved the problem of how to take care of the birds when the snow was on the ground in January, by sweeping the snow from the roof and sill of her library bay-window, which was directly below the sill of an upstairs window, and filling the window-sill and roof with bread-crumbs, hominy, rice, and hemp seed. The ground-feeders were not forgotten and reveled in all the bird-seed they could eat, feeding on a snow-cleared path. She reported the following birds as her visitors: a Blackbird, Crow, Yellow-hammer, Chewink, Blue Jay, Mockingbird, several Cardinals, Tomtits, Chickadees, Fox Sparrows, Woodpeckers. Juncos, and the ubiquitous English Sparrows.—HARRY G. BRIGHT, *Secretary*

Glenville (W. Va.) Normal Bird Club. Our Club was officially organized March 30, 1917. We have an enrollment of 52 members, and at least 30 of these are young teachers, while a large majority of the rest expect to teach.

During the last five years we have studied birds in connection with a Nature-study Course offered in the Normal School. A study of birds is required of all Nature-study students and comprises nearly one-third of the course.

Beginning in the early spring and continuing until sometime in June, we make two bird-study trips every Saturday morning. The first group starts at 5.30 and the second one at 8 o'clock. These trips are under the guidance of the biology teacher, E. R. Grose, who is a most efficient student of birds.

Last winter there were four feeding-boxes put up by members of our Club, and two of these were so arranged as to be seen from the windows of the Training School.

Miss Ina Barnes, Supervisor of Training, contemplates organizing a Junior Bird Club in the Training School this year.

Our Club has ordered a number of the cloth 'Warning Notices' and is going to post them about our town and in the rural community surrounding it. We feel that many people take no action against the mistreatment of birds through sheer ignorance of the law concerning them.

We have also distributed the following publications of the National Association of Audubon Societies among our members: 'Audubon Movement,' 'Formation of Bird Clubs and Audubon Societies,' 'Women and the Birds,' and 'Cemeteries as Bird Sanctuaries.'—EDGAR I. HATFIELD, *President*.

Hartford (Conn.) Bird-Study Club. —The past season has been a busy one for the members of our Club, as a copy of our Year Book will indicate. We have held twenty-four indoor meetings and twenty field meetings. Despite the number of persons engaged in the great war's activities, our average attendance at both indoor and outdoor meetings has been good. As heretofore, the greater part of talent for our indoor meetings has been supplied by our own members. During the season, however, we have been favored with illustrated lectures by Charles Crawford Gorst and Clinton G. Abbott, which were largely attended and much enjoyed.

Many rare and unusual birds have been seen on our outings, among which might be mentioned the Little Blue Heron, Whistling Swan, Widgeon, Gadwall and Canvasback Ducks, White-rumped and Pectoral Sandpipers, Golden and Black-bellied Plover, Pileated Woodpecker, Snowflake, Evening Grosbeak, both varieties of Crossbills, and Connecticut Warbler. On one of our field-trips we were privileged to see a female Worm-eating Warbler on her nest within a few feet of us, and located not 60 feet from the nest of a Whip-poor-will. The nest of a Rough-winged Swallow was also observed.

Over 40 pounds of bird-seed have been fed at one windowsill feeding-tray

to a flock of Evening Grosbeaks—the location being in the city where houses are close together.

The Club drew up and presented to our last Legislature what it considered a model cat license bill, but was unsuccessful in having it enacted as a law. We are not discouraged, however, and shall make another effort at our next legislative session to have the bill become a law. Largely through the efforts of our Club, a joint field meeting was held in May of this year at 'Birdcraft Sanctuary,' Fairfield, at which meeting twenty different nature clubs were represented by upward of 300 people. At this meeting the Connecticut Federation of Bird and Nature Clubs was formed and a constitution adopted. This Federation had been in process of completion for nearly five years.

Our Club is now planning the organization of junior departments for the benefit of the younger people located in the many suburbs of Hartford, in order that meetings may be held in close proximity to the homes of the children, with the idea in mind that to preserve the bird-life of the future we must cultivate the junior nature-lover of today along the right lines. Many bird-boxes have been erected by Club members during the year, with varied success. Personally, I have had nesting in my front yard four varieties of birds, within an area of 50 feet square, in boxes which I erected for their use.

We would appreciate suggestions from anybody who may be interested concerning the organization and operation of junior departments above referred to.—ARTHUR POWERS, *President*.

Los Angeles (Cal.) Audubon Society.—The activities of the Los Angeles Audubon Society have been directed the past year along the lines of the economic value of birds. We have been addressed by the following speakers: Mrs. Wm. Folger, past President of the North Dakota Audubon Society; Dr. L. B. Bishop, of New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Hatch, of Imperial Valley; Mrs. H. D. Moore, of Seattle; Dr. Mary Hart, of Alaska; Mrs. Charles A. Wiley, of the Forestry Department; Prof. Alfred Cookman, of Long Beach; Dr. Emily Hunt, Pasadena; and Mrs. G. H. Schneider, one of our own members, and now holding the office of 'official speaker' of our society, who reported active bird work among the Boy Scouts, schools, clubs, etc.

We have had, besides the indoor meetings, nine field-day trips to beaches and cañons, and one reciprocity program for women's clubs in the District Federation. A charming playlet, 'The California Woodpeckers' Convention,' was given. It was written by our able President, Mrs. F. T. Bicknell, and Mrs. Robert Fargo. We have created the new offices of Official Speaker, Custodian, District Federation Secretary, Historian, and District Press Chairman. Our President has been appointed District Chairman of Birds, and our honorary member, Mrs. Harriet Williams Myers, Chairman of the National Federation.

At each indoor meeting we have had interesting reports of the birds seen at



LOS ANGELES AUDUBON MEMBERS STUDYING THE TULE WREN AT DOMINGUEZ SLOUGH.

Photograph by Mrs. F. T. Bicknell.

the previous field-day; have held nine Board meetings through the year; have had our annual pilgrimage to Fellowship Hill, and the usual day in June with the Pasadena Society, as their guests. We are working hard to secure a cat license for our city. We have been able to secure protection for water-birds at Silver Lake, near Los Angeles. In legislative work we have helped secure pro-



A LOS ANGELES AUDUBON MEMBER POSTING ONE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION'S "WAR" NOTICES IN THE CLEVELAND FOREST RESERVE IN THE SAN JACINTO MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA.



MRS. F. T. BICKNELL,
President of the Los Angeles Audubon Society

tection for Blackbirds, Meadowlarks and Flickers, and the amendment to the hunting license limiting the age of applicants to not less than fourteen years.

We have had notices of meetings posted in all libraries and have joined with the Pasadena Society and all interested in birds and formed an 'Audubon Council' at which, after an enjoyable luncheon, we discuss all Audubon matters and find this of material benefit.

At the State Federation Meeting of Women's Clubs in Pasadena, our Society participated, and on request furnished an attractive exhibit of a mounted black cat, amid trees and shrubs, holding an Oriole in its mouth, and a nearby poster announced it to be 'The Birds' Worst Enemy.'

We have added a number of rare mounted birds to our Museum—birds found disabled or dead—and have also secured over \$150 to build a bird fountain in Exposition Park. The President has had over five dozen 'war posters' put up during the summer. During the field-trips, and 'trail' trips conducted through the summer, there have been observed 125 species and 4,310 individual birds.—(Mrs.) GEORGE H. CRANE, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Maywood (Ill.) Bird Club. —Our Club was organized March 6, 1917, at the home of Samuel A. Harper, its founder and President. An able lawyer, a successful business man, a social worker, two women active in club and civic affairs, a minister, and a grade school principal compose its directorate. Active membership numbers a few less than 100 persons. Meetings are held in the village hall. The Club is a sustaining member of the National Association of Audubon Societies and a contributing member of the Illinois Audubon Society.

As a mark of recognition, the Club has elected to honorary membership three sons of Illinois who have attained eminence as ornithologists: Robert Ridgway, Benjamin T. Gault, and Ruthven Deane. Other honorary members are the presidents of the village School and Library Boards, and the teachers of Junior Audubon Classes in Maywood and Melrose Park schools.

The Club printed and distributed two circulars containing information about nesting-boxes and the security of their tenants from cats and English Sparrows. Copies of articles on the protection and encouragement of birds were distributed at meetings, village ordinances relating to these matters were reprinted in the local papers, and items on the Club and its work and on the cat were contributed. At the request of the Club, Dr. W. A. Evans wrote, in the *Chicago Tribune*, a health article on cats entitled, 'Cats Only a Menace.' Ten copies of the Biological Survey poster, 'Feed the Birds This Winter,' were displayed as soon as they came off the press. The Maywood Public Library is adding a few bird books each month, selecting titles from a list submitted by the Club.

This spring, the Maywood Twentieth Century Club offered prizes to school-children for the best three essays on birds written by girls and for the best

three nesting-boxes made by boys. The contest was a great success. The Bird Club will urge the women to hold this contest each spring. Supplementing this, the Maywood Bird Club fostered the making of nesting-boxes by the boys during and after school hours. Over night, it seemed, bird-boxes grew on trees and posts and buildings everywhere until there were more houses than bird families.

Maywood now has a model cat ordinance, framed by the Club and passed by the unanimous vote of the village Board. The opposition, by a futile petition to the Circuit Court to enjoin the village Board from enforcing the ordinance, gave it statewide publicity and thereby made it a precedent. Being based on the law relating to public nuisances, it declares stray and unrestrained cats to be a source of damage to gardens and a menace to public health and bird-life. It provides for the killing of all stray cats and the confinement of all other cats between 7 P. M. and 9 A. M. every day from April 1 to September 30, inclusive. All persons are given the right to kill any and all cats trespassing on their premises. Fines are imposed for violations. The Maywood Bird Club asked the Illinois Audubon Society to assume the responsibility of securing an amendment to the Illinois statutes which will enable villages and cities to pass ordinances compelling the licensing of cats.

April 3 is now a red-letter day in Maywood. This spring it was John Burroughs' eightieth birthday. On that day, in honor of Burroughs and Audubon the Club organized Junior Audubon Classes and created the Burroughs Association of Junior Audubon Classes as a department of the Club through which to assist them. When school closed in June, 12 classes, with an enrollment of 330 children, had been organized. The Club is now putting the matter before each of the remaining 50 teachers with the hope that every school-boy and girl in Maywood and Melrose Park will soon be wearing a button with a Robin on it. As protection and encouragement naturally follow enlightenment on bird-life, and as bird-lore greatly adds to the joy of living, the Club considers the organization and moral and material support of these classes of first importance. —ROY M. LANGDON, *Secretary*.

Meriden (N. H.) Bird Club.—Our Club began the year by issuing its Third Annual Report. This document is in the form of a book containing 114 pages and 32 half-tone illustrations from photographs. The following important letters, recently received by our General Manager, also appear in the Report:

MY DEAR MR. BAYNES:

I have heard with sincere interest of your campaign in behalf of **American birds**, and want to give myself the pleasure of expressing my great interest and of wishing you the most substantial success.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

MY DEAR MR. BAYNES:

I wish you all possible success in your movement. Few things mean more for the attractiveness and beauty of the country life than the establishment of these bird clubs, and this entirely apart from their general utilitarian significance.

The Meriden Bird Club has been an example of inspiration to all of us, and I earnestly hope its example will be followed throughout the country.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Through our influence, bird clubs have been formed recently in Topeka, Kans.; San Antonio, Texas; Yonkers and Millbrook, N. Y.; Northfield, Bradford, and Lunenburg, Mass.; and at Wellesley College; and many clubs previously organized have been persuaded to join the National Association of Audubon Societies.

The Club has had interesting lectures by Herbert K. Job, Robert Cushman Murphy, Henry Oldys, Lawrence Smith, and Ernest Harold Baynes.

The students and faculty of Kimball Union Academy have shown unusual interest in our work this year, and the senior class has pledged itself to support the Bird Club in every possible way.

For the third successive year, the Congregational Church at Meriden recognized 'Bird Sunday.' Services were held in the Sanctuary as usual, and Mr. Baynes delivered a sermon on 'Our Bird Allies in the World's War.' Mr. Wilfred Barnes furnished violin music, and the pastor, Rev. Noble O. Bowlby, conducted the service. The offering was divided between the Church and the Bird Club.

In August, the Ben Greet Players gave two performances of 'As you Like It' on the stage in the Sanctuary, and the Club made a net profit of \$85.

In September, the General Manager delivered a lecture for the benefit of the local branch of the Red Cross Society.

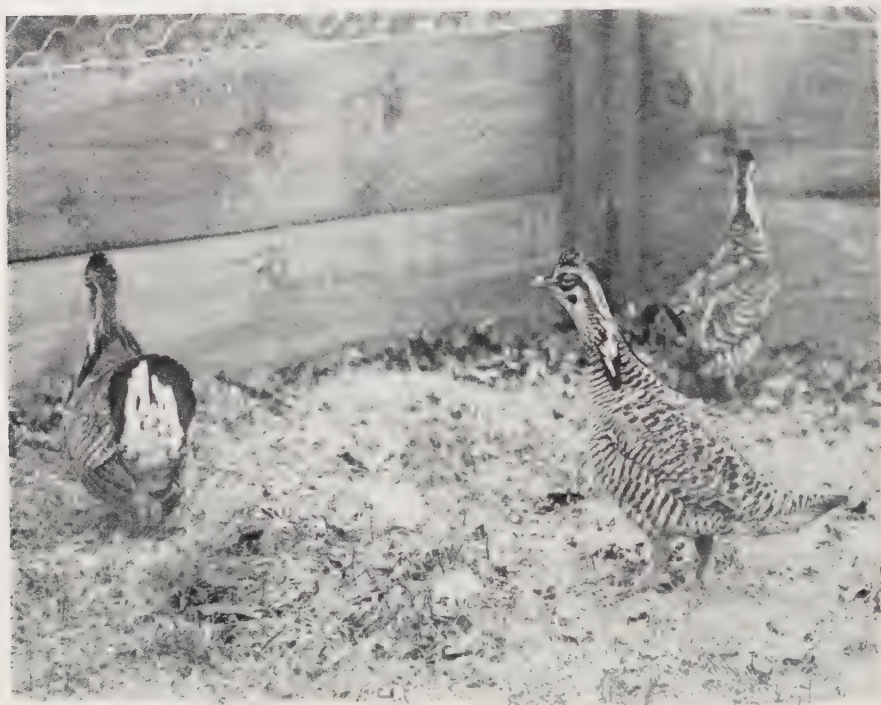
'Sanctuary Day' was held on Monday, October 8, and sixteen women, sixteen men, and two horses worked in the Sanctuary with a view of making it more attractive, both to the bird tenants and their human visitors.

Our members have put up thirteen war posters supplied by the National Association of Audubon Societies.—(Miss) ELIZABETH BENNETT, *Secretary*.

Minneapolis Branch, Minnesota Game-Protective League.—Most of the work being done by the Minneapolis Branch is more or less a duplication of the work done during 1916.

Briefly, the new work accomplished by our League the past year is as follows: During the last session of the Legislature, eleven out of twelve bills in which we were interested were passed. Among the most important of these were: A close season on the Ruffed Grouse for three years; the cutting in half of the open season and bag limits on Prairie Chickens or Pinnated Grouse, Sharp-tailed Grouse and Quail; stopping of shooting from automobiles; an Alien Gun Law similar to that in force in the State of Pennsylvania; the age-limit taken from

the Hunter's License Law providing that all persons over fourteen years of age, instead of twenty-one, must take out a license to hunt; protection of bear, gray and black fox squirrel which have not had protection in the past in Minnesota; and a law providing for the codification and revision of the Game and Fish Laws to be presented to the next session of the Legislature; also, an appropriation of \$15,000 for the maintenance of a State Game Farm for two years. Upon this appropriation being made, the Minneapolis Branch turned over to the State, on May 1, 1917, the Big Island Game Farm where more than 3,000



PINNATED GROUSE, OR PRAIRIE CHICKENS, AFTER BEING CURED OF JIGGERS AND READY TO LEAVE THE HOSPITAL.

birds were reared and distributed this year. The Minneapolis Branch maintained the same number of paid employees as given in the Annual Report, with the exception of the Big Island Game Farm where I am now employed by the State as Superintendent of Game Propagation.

Since the Minneapolis Branch started, in March, 1915, with a paid Field Secretary, much work has been accomplished, especially in the way of establishment of game refuges. The Refuge Law was passed in 1915 through the efforts of the Minneapolis Branch. The Minnetonka Game Refuge, covering 69,000 acres, was the first refuge established under this law. There are now more than 2,000,000 acres in game refuges, which include the Superior National Forest

and State Parks. Minnetonka Refuge recently has been increased to 85,000 acres, which makes about 100,000 acres in game refuges now cared for and patrolled under the auspices of the Minneapolis Branch. Public sentiment in favor of wild-life conservation has been very noticeable during the past two years, especially in regard to the protection and care of the song and insectivorous birds and in game-breeding. The literature and books put out by the National Association of Audubon Societies has probably done more in helping to create this sentiment than anything else. Several hundred copies of the Bulletin on 'The Breeding of Upland Game Birds and Aquatic Fowl,' written by Mr. Job, were distributed throughout the state. Without these Bulletins it is not likely that game-breeding in Minnesota would have received the attention that it has. Many of the notices put out by the National Association of Audubon Societies during the past year, against the slaughter of birds, were received and posted by wardens employed by our League.

The war has stopped the taking up of any new work during the past few months, but the regular work of the League will be carried on as usual so far as is known now.—FRANK D. BLAIR, *Secretary*.

Natural History Society of British Columbia (Victoria, B. C., Canada).—This year, for the first time, a Bird Section of the Society was formed, with Dr. Hasell as President and Henry F. Pullen as Vice-President. Several interesting round-table talks were given, illustrated by museum skins. The most interesting of these were by Frank Kermode, Director of the British Columbia Museum, Dr. Hasell, and Arthur S. Barton.

Note was made from time to time throughout the year of the scarcity of birds in this section of the country. This was supposed to have been caused by the severe winters of 1915-16 and 1916-17. From all over Vancouver Island similar reports arrived. All bird-life has been scarce, but especially the insect-eating migrants, such as the Warblers, Song Sparrows, Wrens, and Humming-birds.

Last winter there was an invasion of Western Horned Owls, caused, it is said, by unusual scarcity of rabbits in the northern interior. These birds attacked almost everything, but their favorite prey was the Chinese Pheasants which formerly were very numerous here. They were reported to have killed cats, puppies, and many species of birds. Hundreds of the Owls were shot, but some remained in the vicinity until spring.—H. F. PULLEN, *Vice-President*.

Newburyport (Mass.) Bird Club.—As the result of a lecture delivered in this city by Mr. Baynes, the Newburyport Bird Club came into existence, and was formally organized in November, 1916, as a branch of the Conservation Department of the Women's Club. It has since become an independent

society of about 70 members and seeks to coöperate with the State and National Audubon Societies in their aims and work.

The first year of the Club has been an interesting and successful one. Its individual members have endeavored to attract, feed, house and water the birds, and many of the school-children have become interested in this phase of the work. One of our members keeps a most accurate record of his observations the year round, and by comparing the records of several successive seasons has gathered some valuable information in regard to bird-life in our community.

Winthrop Packard gave an interesting illustrated lecture in the fall of 1916. Last spring we were favored by an afternoon with C. C. Gorst, whose wonderful gift of imitating bird-notes was much enjoyed and appreciated. This talk was inspirational as well as educational. One or two members addressed the Club during the winter months. In connection with the Gorst lecture there was an exhibition of Audubon leaflets, colored by the school-children under the direction of the Teacher of Art. This was honor work, and only the best 150 were selected. These leaflets, neatly mounted, adorned portions of the wall in the hall where the lecture was held. There were also specimens of bird-houses made by some of the school-boys. This small exhibit was afterward transferred to the Public Library for the summer, as an encouragement to the children and an incentive to further work.

A small, enthusiastic bird-class took walks in the spring, during a period of six weeks, under the direction of the well-informed members of the Club. Much pleasure and profit resulted therefrom.

This organization supported the passage of the Migratory Bird Law, through the Massachusetts Congressmen, at Washington. The cat and Sparrow questions have been discussed, but although some traps are in use, no genuinely satisfactory method of dealing with the problem has been found.

The Club hopes to continue doing good work through the coming year and especially to interest the children in a much greater degree.—(Mrs.) LORA D. MOORE, *Secretary*.

The North East (Pa.) Nature-Study Club.—Our Club was organized May 8, 1916, and has a membership of 25 enthusiastic men and women, boys and girls. The President and Vice-President are men of wide experience and careful study, which they are willing to share with others.

The regular meetings are held monthly from September to June, inclusive, one of the most interesting features being the specimens brought by each member, either labeled with a description of the same or for identification. As many as forty specimens are often presented at one meeting—some of them rare and beautiful and their display made possible only by the combined efforts of many. They include flowers, ferns, leaves, fungi, galls, berries

seeds, vines, mosses, lichens, birds and their nests, butterflies, moths, insects, frogs and bats.

The Club divided into groups to make a special study of one subject during the summer months and then report. The fern group studied under the direction of L. B. Cushman, who has a collection of at least twenty different species of fern growing on his private grounds. Two high-school girls did splendid work in the moth and butterfly field, having about fifty specimens mounted and ready to exhibit and describe. The different stages of the worm and the chrysalis, or cocoon, were also shown.

Robert Cushman, an entomologist stationed in the Lake Erie fruit-belt by the Government, spoke to the Club on the subject of 'Flowers and Insects.' Our Vice-President addressed the high-school students on 'The Protection of Our Songbirds.' The Club has placed two scientific magazines and a book on 'Moths' in the public library.

Members of the Club who travel often give us observations from other places, and word-pictures of Florida and the Adirondacks were made much more vivid to us by reason of our mutual knowledge of scientific terms.—(Miss) ALICE MOORHEAD, *Secretary*.

Pasadena (Cal.) Audubon Society.—Our Society held seven meetings during the year, about six weeks apart, one of them in the afternoon, five in the evening, and the last was an all-day picnic outdoors.

At the first meeting Mrs. Harriet Williams Myers, Secretary of the California Audubon Society, gave a talk on the recent progress of Audubon work; Miss Alice Lockwood, of Sierra Madre, read a paper entitled, 'Our Feathered Friends as Weed-Destroyers.' At the second meeting we had an illustrated lecture on bird-life by Mrs. Granville Ross Pike, Bird Chairman for the Federated Clubs of the State of Washington, and lecturer for the National Association of Audubon Societies.

Wilfred Smith, one of the Directors of the California Audubon Society, and at that time its Acting President, was the speaker at our third meeting, and at our fourth, Mrs. Mary E. Hart, President of the Alaska Cruise Club, gave us a lecture on the 'Customs and Superstitions of the Alaska Indians,' with remarks upon the bird-life of that country. Mrs. William Folger, formerly president of the North Dakota Audubon Society, gave a delightful talk at our fifth meeting on the birds about her Dakota home.

At the sixth meeting, we enjoyed a talk by John J. Fredericks, Treasurer of the California Audubon Society, on the subject of his then-recent work in the cause of birds among the legislators at the state Capitol. The seventh meeting was the picnic, where our entertainers were three members of the Los Angeles Audubon Society. At all these meetings there were, besides the above, prepared papers or informal talks, or both, by our members.

Our Society has had made and placed on the roof of a tall bank building of

Pasadena a Martin box consisting of thirty rooms, in three stories. At Christmas time we placed a 'Birds' Christmas Tree' in one of our parks, in close proximity to the large municipal Christmas tree. We thought this might add to the children's interest in birds. In the winter we contributed \$200 each to the California Humane Association and the California Audubon Society, to aid them in important legislative work then pending. We were able to give this sum of \$400 through the generosity of Mrs. E. W. Brooks, since deceased, who was always a true friend to the birds.

We are annual members of the American Humane Association, The California Humane Society, Pasadena Humane Society, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the California Audubon Society, and the British Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

Some of our members, in small groups, but not as a Society, have taken bird-walks now and then during the year, especially in the spring. A number of the National Association's 'war' posters have been put up.—(Miss) FRANCES K. WALTER, *Secretary*.

Port Huron (Mich.) Bird Club.—The Club has had the pleasure of hearing two public speakers during the year 1916-17. On October 20, 1916, Walter Tripp, of Forest, Ont., gave an interesting talk on 'My Bird Friends.' Prof. Hegner, of Ann Arbor, in connection with the Teachers' University Extension Course, gave a lecture illustrated by the stereopticon, February 8, 1917. In March, a bird-house campaign was started and work was zealously done by the school-children. On April 7, the exhibition of bird-houses was held in the Public Library, and prizes were awarded for best workmanship in high-school, seventh and eighth grades, and below the seventh grade. Prizes, also, for feeding-, drinking- and bathing-devices were open to all grades. The school having the most entries was given an Audubon Chart, thus stimulating interest in bird-study. Prizes were also given for bird stories. There were 115 entries in the exhibit, and the increasing number of bird-houses seen around the city shows splendid interest in the welfare of the birds. A fine present of bird food was given to the different schools, to be fed by the children to the birds in the winter-time when food is scarce.—MRS. JOHN GAINES, *Secretary*.

Rhinebeck (N. Y.) Bird Club.—The Rhinebeck Bird Club was just two years old when, on November 21, 1916, it became officially affiliated with the National Association of Audubon Societies. In that time it had grown from nothing to a vigorous club with the sentiment of the whole village aroused to a keen interest in its bird-life. During the last year it has, perhaps, been not quite so active, owing to the absence of the President on military duty and other urgent demands upon its members. Nevertheless, the usual program has been maintained, including public lectures, work in the schools, and publications.



1. PLACING SEEDS FOR BIRDS.



2. CHICKADEE AT FEEDING STATION.



3. CHICKADEE AT SUET STICK AND SUET BASKET.



4. CHICKADEE AT FOOD HOPPER.

Photographs by Clinton G. Abbott, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Herbert K. Job, William L. Finley, and Maunsell S. Crosby have been the lecturers so far this year.

One of the difficulties of the Club is the absence of a hall large enough to accommodate all those who desire to attend the lectures; for Mr. Finley two sessions were necessary. Junior Audubon work is flourishing in the schools, 262 Junior members being recorded at the last annual meeting. A contest in bird-feeding devices and nesting-boxes made by school-children brought forth so much excellent material that the judges had a hard task to select the prize-winners. In addition, commercially manufactured bird-boxes are always for sale at the headquarters of the Club and have been extensively purchased by members. Winter bird-food, amounting to ton figures, has also been used by members. For small users, the food is put up in 5- and 10-pound bags, marked with the name of the Club.

In the way of publications, the Club has distributed its Annual Year-Book, which this year included a reprint of twenty-two newspaper articles by the President, Maunsell S. Crosby. The booklet has proved of such value that it is being used as a textbook on birds in some of the schools of Dutchess County. At the proper seasons, the Club sent to its members and to all school-children tables of spring and fall migrations and nesting dates, also compiled by the President from his observations. Finally, illustrated Rhinebeck Bird Club 'stickers' for letters and parcels have been distributed broadcast through the town.—CLINTON G. ABBOTT, *Secretary*.

Rockaway (N. Y.) Bird Club.—In November, 1916, we completed the organization of the 'Rockaway Branch of the National Association of Audubon Societies' by forwarding our fee to the home office and becoming formally affiliated with the National work.

We have had two public meetings during the year, both of them lectures illustrated by stereopticon views. The first speaker was Herbert K. Job, of the National Association, and, it being our first attempt, the lecture was held in a small hall. We were delighted to find it filled to overflowing, with corridor and all available spaces occupied by standees. With this encouraging outlook, we held the second lecture by Baynes in a much larger hall. There was a splendid attendance and several dollars were added to our almost empty treasury.

The monthly programs have brought forth several interesting and valuable papers and talks on such subjects as 'Conservation as Applied to State Forest Land in the Adirondacks,' 'A Visit to Fairfield (Connecticut) Sanctuary,' 'Bird Migration,' 'Bird-Routes and Time-Tables.' An interesting part of each program is the round-table talks and the question-box with which we usually conclude our meetings. Bird-houses have been made and placed, several bird-baths made, feeding-stations established and kept supplied all winter, and ice in fresh-water ponds broken and the water made accessible to winter residents.

On January 1, 1917, when members were replenishing a birds' Christmas tree, several varieties of birds were seen drinking at a hole made in the ice within a few minutes of its being opened. Among these were Robins and a Red-breasted Nuthatch that passed the winter in the vicinity.

One of the most fortunate events that has occurred so far in the history of the Club is the establishment, by Mrs. Daniel Lord, of her estate 'Sosiego' as a bird sanctuary. The estate is bordered on one side by the salt-marshes near the ocean, and has a large fresh-water pond and a wood which has long since been appropriated by the Black-crowned Night Heron and the Little Green Heron as a sanctuary peculiarly their own. Members of the Club are privileged to visit the estate at any time for observation and study. We have taken an active interest in the Migratory Bird Law at Washington and have endorsed and circulated the petition for legislative work on the 'Robinson Act' for licensing of cats in New York state.

On June 16 the Club joined the Woman Citizens' League of Flushing, L. I., in a bird-walk and basket picnic, ending with a talk on birds by Dan Beard. In the same month we sent a special contribution of \$5 to the National Association in response to an appeal for money to carry on the work of further protecting the song-birds from ruthless slaughter. The Club received and placed in various haunts of the birds, both in Queens and Nassau Counties, 600 of the National Association's 'war' posters, printed on cloth, and is expecting to post 100 more of these when they arrive. The English Sparrow discussion has been frequent and animated, but, without organized and united effort of the entire community, it is nearly useless to attempt anything.

The townspeople, as a whole, do not seem keenly interested in Nature, but the Club hopes to reach many of these indifferent people through its various Junior Audubon Clubs, several of these having already been started by teacher-members of the regular society. If we can get enough of these formed, we will at least rest assured that we have laid a firm foundation for thorough and successful work in the future.—MARGARET S. GREEN, *Secretary*.

Rumson (N. J.) Bird Club.—Owing to the war, there has been a restricted activity in the affairs of the Rumson Bird Club this past year of 1917. We, however, have not been altogether inactive.

In January, we had a very interesting lecture entitled 'Wild Birds and How to Attract Them,' by Ernest H. Baynes, of Meriden, N. H. The lecture was held at the residence of the President of the Club. There was a good attendance, composed of all the prominent members.

In February, a lecture was given by the well-known bird imitator, Edward Avis, in the People's Lecture Course at Oceanic, N. J., the expense of the lecture being defrayed by the President of the Rumson Bird Club. Beecher S. Bowdish, Secretary of the New Jersey Audubon Society, was present at this lecture and spoke, particularly urging the boys and girls to engage in a contest for the con-

struction of bird-houses, for which suitable prizes were awarded. There were three prizes, all in gold, which were presented to the successful contestants in March.

In April, Chapman's book, entitled 'Travels of Birds,' was distributed among the individual members of the Club.

We have endeavored to support the efforts of the National Association and have posted 250 parchment circulars in regard to bird-protection. This was done under the supervision of the Rev. Arthur A. McKay, of Oceanic, a part of the Borough of Rumson. Mr. McKay is at the head of the Boy Scouts in Rumson, and the boys were employed to distribute these circulars.

We have distributed approximately 150 bird-houses this fall, comprising those for Flicker, Nuthatch, Wren, and Bluebird, among the members of the Club. We expect to go still further with this work in the year of 1918.

It is the aim of the Executive Committee of the Rumson Bird Club to endeavor to stimulate interest in birds and their protection, particularly among the natives of the borough. Unfortunately, the Club has not had very much success at present in exciting much interest among the children of the wealthy summer residents. The Executive Committee is convinced that native children will be more receptive and show more interest in birds and their protection if some kind of stimulus can be placed before them. This we hope to do by offering yearly prizes for bird-house construction, engaging some well-known lecturer to speak as a part of the regular Oceanic Course of Entertainment, and always at the expense of the Rumson Bird Club.—JOHN B. LUNGER, *Secretary*.

Saratoga (N. Y.) Bird Club.—Our Club has held nineteen meetings during the year. The following addresses and talks have been given:

September, 1916, 'Forestry and Its Importance in Preserving Wild Life,' Prof. Samuel N. Spring, Cornell School of Forestry. November, 1916, 'Birds of Saratoga County,' S. R. Ingersoll, Ballston Spa, connected with Federal field-work; the meeting on this date was held with the Junior League at the High School Auditorium. March, 1917, 'Bird Migration,' S. R. Ingersoll. March, 1917, 'Birds of Texas,' Mrs. James W. Lester, a Club member. July, 1917, 'Birds and Trees of Florida,' Mrs. Adelaide Deubon, a Club member. August, 1917, 'The Human Side of Birds,' Dr. Caline S. May, New York City. At the March 15 meeting, the President, Waldo L. Rich, reported having written members of the Senate regarding passing of the cat ordinance. April 5, 1917, 'Bird Sanctuaries,' Gilbert Benedict. May 17, 1917, 'Methods of Teaching Children How to Work with Best Results,' Miss McCluskey.

The Bird Club enjoyed a visit to the country home of one of its members, a short trip by trolley.

The importance of bird-protection has often been emphasized. The Juniors built a Martin-house for our city park. Last November our Club joined the

National Audubon Society. Our President has reported forty pairs of Martins in his garden this summer.

Mr. Ingersoll told us that the most beautiful bird he had ever seen was a Redstart, which was pure white except the wings, which were yellow, a very rare case.—CAROLINE C. WALBRIDGE, *Secretary*.

Seattle (Washington) Audubon Society.—The second year of our Society has been one of success, both in the increase in membership and in interest shown.

There are now 132 active members. Regular monthly meetings are held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, where lectures have been given by Samuel F. Rathbun, Prof. Trevor Kincaid, Miss McCarney, and others. We have had a number of 'bird-walks' which have been well attended and much pleasure and knowledge derived therefrom. The public school teachers have entered into the work whole-heartedly, and too much praise cannot be given them for the work that they are doing with the school-children.

Our chief activity during the year was a bird-exhibit which was given in conjunction with the manual training department of the city schools. Bird-



BOOTH OF SEATTLE AUDUBON SOCIETY AT SPRING "BIRD EXHIBIT," 1917.
COLLECTION OF BIRD SKINS LOANED BY PROF. TREVOR KINCAID.

houses by the hundreds were exhibited, also bird-nests. Great interest was manifested, and the exhibition was visited by several thousand people, the hall being crowded all day and evening. The advertising was unique, bird-houses by the hundred being hung up at street-corners and electroliers in the business



EXHIBIT IN SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. BIRD-BOXES MADE BY PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS UNDER DIRECTION OF PROF. B. W. JOHNSON.

district, each carrying a banner advertising the exhibition. The boys sold a great many houses, and the Society received an accession in membership.

Efforts are being made to have bird-houses and drinking-fountains placed in the public parks, and the Society hopes that the time is not far distant when the cats will be licensed, to which end we hope to secure the coöperation of the Humane Society.

Addresses before the Parents-Teachers' Associations have been made by local members. A call for literature on bird conservation came to us from far-off Russia, and these things have given us courage and enthusiasm for the work of the coming year.—(Mrs.) KATHERINE N. MOORE, *Acting President*.

South Bend (Ind.) Humane Society.—The South Bend Humane Society has about 100 slides of birds, and during the year these have been used in a number of the schools.

The Bird Club in this city has been more or less active and has had monthly meetings and numerous bird-walks. Quite extensive bird-work has been done in the public schools through the aid of the teachers. Once a week every teacher in the lower grades gives talks on the birds and animals, and a great many of the buildings are ornamented with hundreds of bird pictures in the halls and rooms, so that the children are being continually educated by the eye as well as the ear.

This spring we had an essay contest at which over 500 essays on birds and animals were submitted. This winter the Society expects to give quite a number of illustrated bird-talks.

A few days ago the writer gave a bird-talk for the benefit of the Red Cross Society with the result that the sum of \$40 was secured for the work.

During the year the National Association of Audubon Societies formed a number of Junior Audubon classes in the schools of South Bend. These did good work.—H. A. PERSHING, *Secretary*.

South Haven (Mich.) Bird Club.—This Club was temporarily organized in August, 1917, under the direction of Ernest Harold Baynes, following one of his lectures, and the presentation of the Bird Masque, 'Sanctuary.' We permanently organized in October, with 36 members enrolled. We meet once a month; short papers and informal discussions make very enjoyable evenings. We joined the National Association, placed the magazine BIRD-LORE in our library, asked our local paper to publish a list of bird books to be found at the library, and for a few weeks caused to be published, one day a week, a few suggestions for the care and protection of our early migrants. Our Christmas Census contained 14 species and 151 individuals. At the 'Scott Club' (our local ladies' literary club) we celebrated John Burroughs' birthday, April 3, by giving a bird program, decorating the rooms with spring flowers and buds, nests and forty mounted specimens of birds and a hundred or so colored plates, bird-houses, bird-music, bird-poetry and bird-papers, filled two hours' time and much interest was taken.

Many of our members added more houses for the spring arrivals, and some have successfully trapped the English Sparrow. A Mockingbird gladdened the heart, eyes, and ears of our President all winter and well into the spring, when she spent much time in her garden.

May 5 a small party of our members spent a delightful day in the woods, by creeks and lakes, and identified 52 species of birds. We are trying to get our Council to secure an ordinance for the control of stray cats.

We are young, very young, and a little proud, so far, for a one-year-old.—FLORENCE L. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

Spokane (Wash.) Bird Club.—Our organization has been in existence for three years. Early in the present year we had an illustrated lecture by

Prof. Hungate of the Cheney Normal School on 'The Economic Value of Birds.'

One of the regular meetings was planned for the purpose of making the members acquainted with each other. Instead of the usual formal program, contests were arranged, requiring the identification of local birds.

Last spring several bird-trips were planned by the committee appointed for that purpose, the one on Decoration Day to Glen Tana Farms being the most



A VIEW OF PORTION OF EXHIBIT MADE BY SPOKANE BIRD CLUB AT THE INTERSTATE STATE FAIR, SEPTEMBER, 1917.

largely attended and the most successful from the standpoint of the number and variety of birds seen.

The Bird Club exhibit at the Interstate Fair, held the first week in September, was greatly appreciated, judging from the favorable comments of the large crowds that stopped to examine this display.

The members of the Bird Club feel that they have accomplished a good work this year by helping to establish a much-needed city museum. One floor of a down-town business block has been rented, and a large collection of stuffed birds, birds' eggs, and other interesting material has been assembled for the instruction of the public. A curator has been placed in charge, and the museum is kept open each afternoon of the week. The Bird Club now holds its fortnightly meetings in these rooms.—GERTRUDE KAYE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

Sussex County (N. J.) Nature-Study Club.—This Club will, in November, celebrate its eleventh birthday, and, although organized for the study of Nature in general, from the first, birds caught and have held our interest, and our 'bird-walks' still prove the most popular feature of our work. While this has not been a banner year in the number of birds seen, we have been pleased with a number of the rarer ones—Pine and Evening Grosbeaks, several species of Ducks, Lawrence and Mourning Warblers, and White-crowned Sparrow. The food-shelves provided by the individual members attract the usual winter visitors, many of whom become tame enough to eat from the hand. The increasingly large flocks of Starlings are causing apprehension. Three years ago only here and there was a stray one to be seen.

Our Club has endeavored to comply with all requests sent by the National and State Audubon Societies relating to legislative work, and have posted in various places in our county the 'war' posters provided by the National Association. During the year one moving-picture entertainment was given at the county-seat, Newton. This consisted of an exhibition of reels from the National Audubon Society. Every month a report of the Club-meeting is sent to the county papers, and the interesting bird items contained in these reports have, we believe, done their part toward rousing the interest of the people of Sussex County in birds—their great value and the necessity of becoming their protectors. As in many communities, there still exists in the hearts of some of our hunters an antagonism for the Audubon Society, but a lack of sympathy for the law-breaker is fast causing enforced respect, if not honest abandonment of ruthless killing.—F. BLANCHE HILL, *Secretary*.

Vassar College (N. Y.) Wake-Robin Club.—During the past year the activities of our Club have not been so extensive as formerly, because of the necessity found in all organizations in college of economizing both in time and money, as a result of our war-preparedness program. We fed the birds on the campus during the winter. In the spring the Club made its annual visit to John Burroughs at 'Slabsides,' where, after a picnic lunch, Mr. Burroughs spoke to us informally on the birds.—(Miss) MILDRED A. TINDLE, *Secretary*.

Vigo County (Ind.) Bird Club.—The plea of the birds was first heard in Terre Haute in August of 1916. Their messenger, Ernest H. Baynes, the naturalist of Meriden, N. H., on a Chautauqua tour, organized the Vigo County Bird Club, whose aim was to foster bird-preservation and -study and further the movement for bird sanctuaries. The officers were: President, Mrs. Sara Messing Stern; Vice-President, Assistant Superintendent of Schools Tilley; Treasurer, Mrs. William Cheney; Secretary, Miss Amanda Lotze.

The regular program for the year, under the direction of Prof. Tilley, whose suggestions were most helpful, was as follows: 'Biography of John Audubon;' 'Fall Migration;' 'A study of vacated nests' (found by the members



JOHN BURROUGHS, AT SLABSIDES, ENTERTAINING THE VASSAR COLLEGE
WAKE ROBIN CLUB.

and brought to the meeting); 'Our Winter Birds,' 'Physiological Parts of a Bird,' a stereopticon lecture on 'Winter Haunts.' Many additional features were accomplished through the aid of Prof. Tilley and Prof. Howard Sandison of the Indiana State Normal School. A contest was conducted among the school-children for the making of novel and practical bird-houses. These were exhibited in the windows of the prominent stores and the awards made at the Public Library.

Many of the public schools made charts of their districts. The children located as many bird-nests as possible and marked their location on the chart. They then watched the progress of the brooding and, as the eggs were laid, colored the marks on the chart accordingly and classified the species. This slight research work aroused great interest among the little people. Miss Rose Griffith, head of the art department of the public schools, stimulated further interest by introducing a course of bird- and nest-drawing into the curriculum of her department.

A vigorous newspaper campaign was conducted against the wearing of bird ornaments or feathers as adornment. The general publicity, so graciously given us by the newspapers, was of great aid in our first year's work. They accorded space for articles written monthly by Club members, the subject each month being the birds inhabiting these parts at the time. The Bird Club was

instrumental in having the Congregational Church bring to the city Mrs. Theron Colton, of Chicago, who gave an interesting and illuminating talk on 'Birds and Their Nests,' illustrating her lecture with some fifty specimens and enlivening it with her interpretation of bird-calls.

Many other activities, too numerous for mention, were carried on. As we of the Vigo County Bird Club look back upon our first year's work, we feel most happy at the results our efforts have obtained, and we look forward eagerly to another year's work and study of the little feathered brothers.—(Mrs.) MILDRED MESIROW.

Wellesley College (Mass.) Bird Club.—Our Club is only six months old, but it combines with the enthusiasm of youth very definite purposes. Its objects are to encourage the study of birds and to conserve and develop the bird-life of the college grounds. The need of conservation was the immediate motive for the organization of the Club, the restoration of the birds to the campus being called for by the ravages of the gypsy moth. The Club was organized early in the spring of 1917 and was launched very happily upon its course by Ernest Harold Baynes, with a lecture on 'Wild Bird Guests.'

During the spring the Bird Club organized and conducted a series of early morning bird-walks and kept posted on its bulletin board a record of spring arrivals. Each member of the Club was provided with a check-list of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, and in several cases these lists included more than 70 birds observed.

The Club is also working in close coöperation with the Faculty Committee on the Conservation and Development of the College Grounds (one member of this Committee being a member of the Executive Committee of the Club). This Committee, by means of a generous gift of an interested alumna, had, during the preceding fall, established more than a dozen winter feeding-stations at various points on the campus, and had erected posts for nearly 100 nesting-boxes. The Bird Club was presented with 75 'Wellesley' bird-boxes by their designer, John C. Lee, of Wellesley. In the care of these feeding-stations and of the nesting-boxes, the Bird Club will render valuable assistance to the cause of conservation. Already, in the first season, more than half the boxes were occupied by nesting birds.

The restoration of birds to the college grounds and their protection will be an active stimulus to the study of birds. The Club, therefore, in its many plans for the future, keeps steadily in mind measures that will assist in their conservation. It is their aim to make, each year, some permanent contribution to this cause, such as a bird-bath, a drinking-fountain, or a bit of planting that will provide both food and shelter. In this way the interest of the Club will find permanent expression, and the beauty of the campus will be preserved and increased for future generations.—MADELINE E. ALMY, *Secretary*.

Western Pennsylvania Audubon Society.—The Society's outings the past year under the enthusiastic leadership of the 'Country Rambler,' Edmund W. Arthur, were very popular. These are all-day affairs (Saturday). Arriving at the appointed place, the Chairman appoints leaders of small groups and assigns them a territory. In the mid-afternoon all groups unite and the leaders report the discoveries made by his or her group. Usually a silent period was observed, all listening for bird-voices.

The lectures are, as a rule, free to members, with a small fee for visitors. The lecturers during the past year were Henry Oldys, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. S. Louise Patteson, Cleveland, Ohio; George L. Fordyce, Youngstown, Ohio; T. Walter Weiseman, Emsworth, Pa.; W. S. Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. E. Clyde Todd, Beaver, Pa.; and T. S. Briggs, of Norristown, Pa.

A union dinner of our Society and the Sewickley Valley Audubon Society is an annual affair in March. Members are thus enthused to get out notebooks and field-glasses and take to the highways and hedges. Last March 580 bird-lovers dined and were addressed by the President of the societies, Charles B. Horton, and by Witmer Stone, of Philadelphia, Pa., President of the state Society. Greetings were received from Walt F. McMahon, representing the National Association of Audubon Societies. Mr. Norman McClintock, of Pittsburgh, exhibited his wonderful motion pictures of bird-life—proclaimed by authorities to be the finest ever taken. The Society has increased the interest in bird-study in the schools and created a desire for bird-knowledge in thousands of people. All over western Pennsylvania, bird-shelters, feeding-stations, and nesting-boxes have been erected; food-bearing shrubs and trees have been planted; cat facts have been made known; and appeals for bird-feeding at times of heavy snow-fall have been made in the daily papers. The officers of the Society are as follows: President, Charles B. Horton; Vice-President, Fred L. Homer; Second Vice-President, E. J. Robinson; Third Vice-President, R. H. Santens; Treasurer, T. Walter Weiseman.—JOHN W. THOMAS, *Secretary*.

Wild Life Protective Society of Milwaukee.—Realizing the immense value of junior work in connection with wild-life protection and conservation, our main activities were centered about the school-children and their schoolrooms with the idea of organizing a strong army of defense—inculcating into every boy's and girl's mind the noble spirit of wild-life protection. In other words, we hoped to accomplish by constructive measures what restrictive measures had failed to do.

Our plan was to organize in every school, whether public, private, or parochial, a bird club comprising the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades. The teachers of the different grades selected one of their number to act as director of the club and the children elected a president and secretary. Each member of these clubs was then presented with a button emblematic of the

parent society and showing their affiliation with it. Each club was also presented with a No. 1 Audubon Bird Chart to be used in their daily or weekly work, and especially for object study. The future conduct of these clubs is, of course, left largely to the directors and the principals of the various schools, our Society being at all times ready to assist them by word and counsel.

With the assistance of a large chart, slides, and films, I talk to these clubs from time to time and help to keep alive the interest. We have now some 8,000 children enrolled in these affiliated bird clubs, and we have only started. Have also had made a set of slides for use in our local movie houses. We have found these to be of great value in carrying on this work and earnestly recommend this method of propaganda to all our fellow conservationists. This has been almost our entire effort the past year, and we hope to continue the work this coming year. I believe that education is the only real solution of this great problem, and that to educate the children and teach them the first ethics of wild-life conservation is the greater and more important obligation of all lovers of our feathered friends.—ADOLPH BIRSACH, *Secretary*.

Williamstown (Mass.) Bird Club.—Our Club was started in January, 1917, after a lecture by Mr. Baynes. In the spring there was a lecture for the school-children, given by Mr. Packard. On Arbor and Bird Day there were addresses by Prof. S. F. Clarke and Judge Fenney.

Letters were written by Prof. Clarke and by Judge Fenney to our legislators, in regard to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

The Club was made a member of the National Association of Audubon Societies by the sending of \$5 to the Massachusetts agent, Winthrop Packard. A special contribution of \$5 was sent to the Massachusetts Audubon Society for the protection of our native birds, made necessary at that time by the unusual amount of the shooting of birds by foreign laborers, who plead the excuse of the high cost of meat.

A beginning has been made toward a collection of bird-skins, and the following ones have been purchased: Tree Swallow, pr.; Red Poll, pr.; Tree Sparrow, pr.; Evening Grosbeak, pr.; Chickadee, pr.; Pine Finch, pr.; Hudsonian Chickadee, pr.

The Bird Box Committee was authorized to spend \$15 on nesting-boxes. About fifty boxes were put up in various parts of the village and many of them were occupied. Some members of the Club were active in reducing the number of English Sparrows, and more members fed the winter birds with seeds and suet.

The Club has a membership of 57 and a balance in the bank of \$47.—MARY L. FERNALD, *Secretary*.

Winston-Salem (N. C.) Audubon Society.—Our May meeting was held on the lawn at Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Foltz's home on West Second Street.

There was a very large attendance, including several visitors, and three new members were added to our roll. This was our first outdoor meeting, and it was so thoroughly enjoyed by all present that we decided to hold more of them. We met at 4.30 P.M., Dr. Schallert, the President, presiding. After the business had been attended to, Dr. Schallert read a very gratifying report of our Society from the last annual report of the National Association of Audubon Societies. He also told us of his experience in providing nesting-boxes for the birds at his home. Upon invitation it was decided to hold our next meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Victor Craigen, two miles out of the city, near the Bethania Road.

Our kind host and hostess then conducted the company over their spacious grounds of several acres, where we were shown the nests of various birds, including the Robin, Cardinal, Thrush, Catbird, Bluebird and Carolina Wren, some on trees and bushes, some in nesting-boxes, and some on their back piazza. Also a goodly number of birds were seen and heard during the evening, and they seemed to fear no danger from the gathered company. We returned by way of some well-laden service berry and cherry trees, the delicious ripe fruit of which constrained us to linger long by the way, and when we finally reached the lawn again, we were refreshed with most excellent lemonade before we adjourned to our homes.

Our June meeting was held with our enthusiastic members, Mr. and Mrs. Craigen, at their beautiful new home northwest of the city, near Reynolds. The afternoon was warm but clear, and a goodly company were in attendance. We first adjourned to the fine springs at the foot of a steep hill north of the dwelling, and after drinking of the excellent water, we started on our tramp of a half-mile through the woods and fields, along streams of running water bordered with beautiful ferns and wild flowers of many varieties, the latter being explained to us by our botanical friend, Dr. Schallert.

Among the birds' nests found and examined we remember especially that of a Chipping Sparrow in an old apple tree; a Chewink whose nest with five brown spotted eggs was right on the ground; a nest of Flycatchers on a dogwood limb that was so full of fluffy youngsters that it seemed to be overflowing; a Mourning Dove that was sitting on her two cream-white eggs in a rough-looking nest in a wild plum tree, but she flew away on our approach. When we returned to the house, almost every lady had quite a collection of wild flowers and medicinal herbs.

Sitting on the large front piazza in the cool evening breeze, the business session was attended to, and then we bid our kind hosts adieu, and in motor cars sped away to our city homes.

We have a number of Junior Audubon Societies organized in our city schools, and some of them are doing splendid work. We are going to try to extend our work to the country schools this fall and hope to have good results.

We had one excellent illustrated lecture during the year by R. E. Parker,

State Secretary of the Audubon Society of North Carolina.—H. W. FOLTZ, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Wyncote (Pa.) Bird Club.—In the history of the Wyncote Bird Club the past year has been the most successful because the Club has become more of a community activity. This has been in spite of the fact that in these war days so many more pressing duties are demanding our attention. Our Presi-



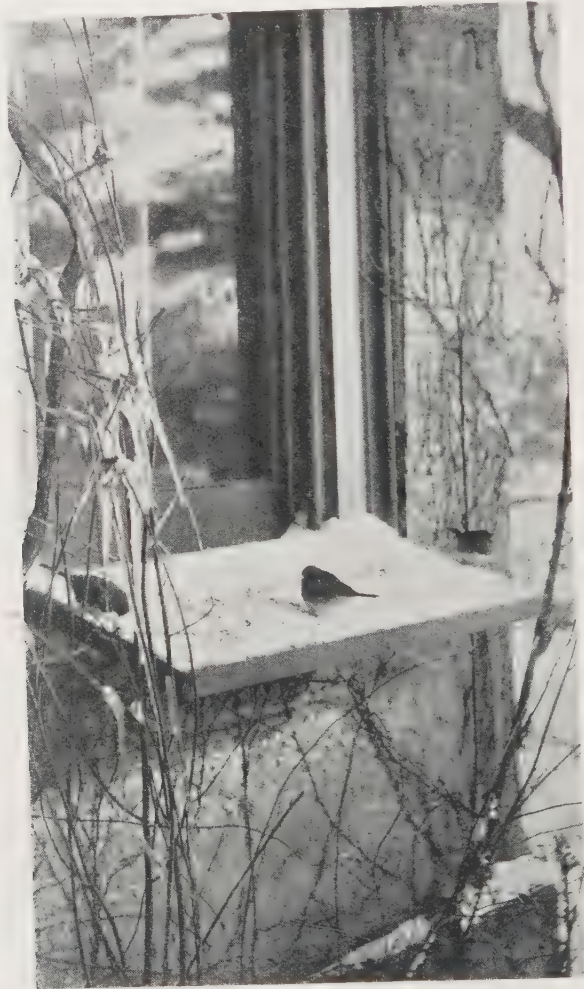
BLUEBIRD AT BOX MADE BY WYNCOTE BIRD CLUB.

dent, E. H. Parry, who has done so much for our birds and for our Bird Club, expects any day to go to camp at his country's call; our former President, Ernest Corts, is already in camp, and we will unquestionably miss their able assistance.

Over 100 Wren and Bluebird houses have been made and erected in the neighborhood. On a Junior walk in early spring we put up some of these houses in an old orchard and within fifteen minutes saw Bluebirds enter one of them.

Adult and Junior walks were conducted frequently in the spring, usually going by autos to some woods over a mile from Wyncote. These trips are very

popular, and sometimes our trusty Fords are filled to overflowing. We had our usual picnic in June, with a bird-walk first and then lunch in the woods. In July, 47 members went in two big automobile trucks to visit the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, 10 miles away.



JUNCOS FEEDING ON WINDOW SILL. WYNCOTE
PENNSYLVANIA, BIRD CLUB.

Prizes were awarded for: (1) Bird photographs; (2) imitations of bird songs; (3) essay on 'Wild Life;' (4) first bird (other than English Sparrow or Starling) to hatch young in box made by competitor; (5) first person on whom a wild bird alights (not awarded).

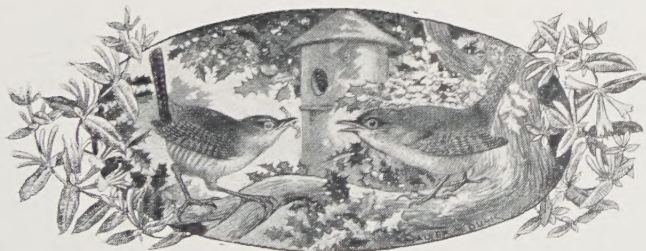
A Sparrow trap was bought by the Club, and the English Sparrow popula-

tion has considerably diminished. Some have tried eating them and endorse this as a good way to aid food-conservation.

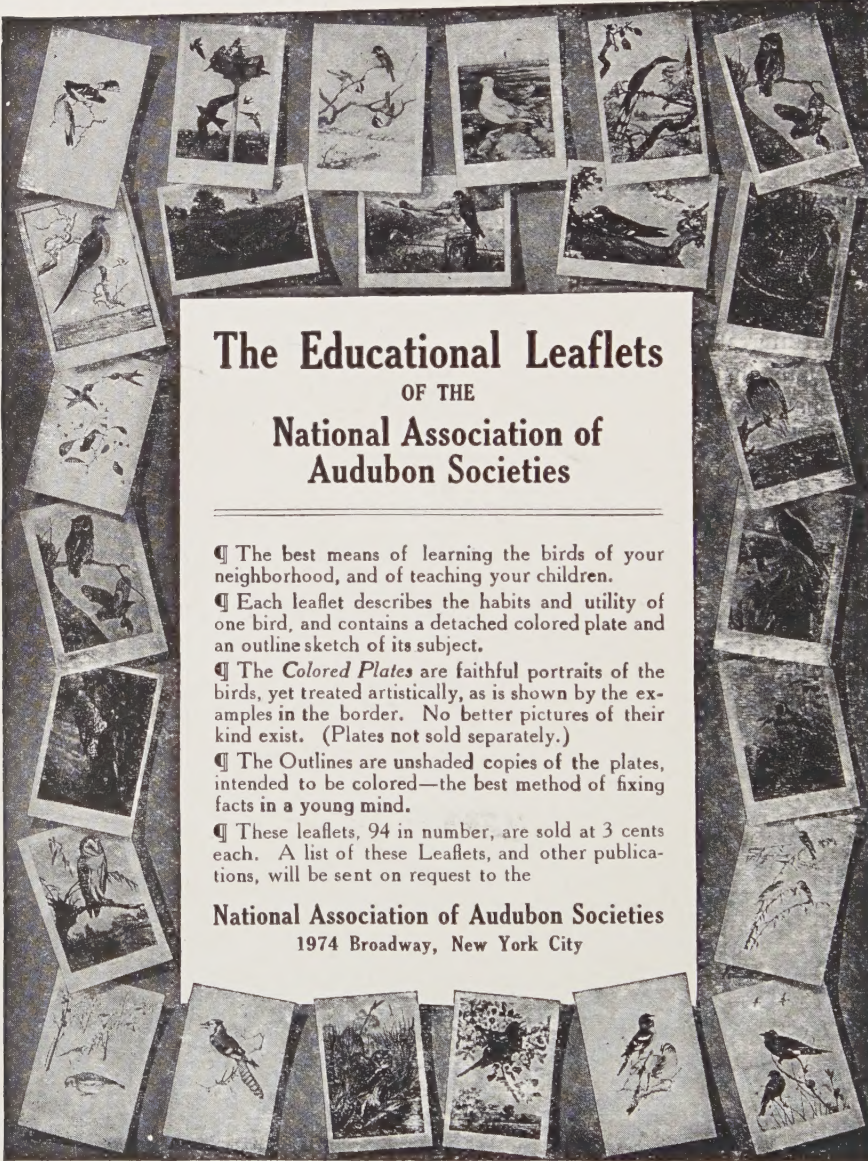
Several feeding-stations were kept constantly supplied with food last winter, and the State Game Commission helped us in this by donating \$10 to the cause.

We have had some good lectures this year, one by Samuel Scoville, Jr., Staff Naturalist of the Boy Scouts of Philadelphia and Counties; Rev. Herbert Westwood, of Mt. Airy, who used the Pennsylvania State Museum Slides; and Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, Secretary of the State Game Commission, who used stuffed specimens of our common birds to illustrate his interesting talk. In December, 70 of us went to hear Ernest Harold Baynes, the founder of our Club, in his ever-interesting and impressive lecture on 'Wild Birds.'

At one meeting the entertainment was almost entirely by the Juniors. Their interest is a great source of encouragement to the Club. We feel that especially in these strenuous times the Bird Club gives a needed recreation and has another purpose than helping the birds.—ESTHER HEACOCK, *Corresponding Secretary*.



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